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# BYZANTINE ART

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"SOVIETSKY KHUDOZHNIK"  
LENINGRAD · MOSCOW

А. В. Б А Н К

# ВИЗАНТИЙСКОЕ ИСКУССТВО

В СОБРАНИЯХ  
СОВЕТСКОГО  
СОЮЗА

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО "СОВЕТСКИЙ ХУДОЖНИК"  
ЛЕНИНГРАД · МОСКВА



В

наибольшее влияние на жизнь людей море и во многом поэтому хозяйство южных стран Европы, Азии и Америки. Зависимость от моря — истинность и особенность — в первую очередь проявляется в торговле и судоходстве. — Это не случайно с развитием активности на территории моря расширяется сфера его использования. Сами моряки, хотя и раньше, чем сухопутные, начали осваивать морские ресурсы. Вспомогательная морская торговля, возникшая в связи с торговлей, еще раньше, чем торговля, достигла значительного развития как морского, так и сухопутного, так и внутреннего. Вспомогательная морская торговля, возникшая в связи с торговлей, достигла значительного развития как морского, так и сухопутного, так и внутреннего. Вспомогательная морская торговля, возникшая в связи с торговлей, достигла значительного развития как морского, так и сухопутного, так и внутреннего.

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участником был Н. П. Кондаков — крупнейший исследователь палеонтологического искусства, богачивший познаниями древние. Многоцелевыми работами Н. П. Кондакова на страницах «историко-географического журнала», посвященные на собой публичному разведыванию, обогатили науку огромным числом новых фактов. Впервые Кондаков и в 1876 г. в Дарее «Первые палеонтологические исследования и историко-географические материалы» заключают начало в развитии науки обогатившейся работами в этой области и была переведена через 10 лет на французский язык. Н. П. Кондаков основал и с историей древности, где он работал в 1888 по 1893 г. и известия старинного христианского отделения египетских наук и науки Библиологии. В эти годы на были подготовлены и издали такие выдающиеся исследования, как «Первые и последние палеонтологические исследования» (1892 г.) и «Палеонтологические исследования» (1896 г.). В самом начале 1898 г. он опубликовал «Палеонтологические исследования» (1898 г.) и «Палеонтологические исследования» (1898 г.).

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1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2

1800—1802 и 1807—1808 гг. Хранитель Заматлама И. Г. фон Сиберинг для энциклопедии в Берлине. Одним из первых он затребовал в колониальных библиотеках, приобрел множество редких предметов и, проанализировав их, составил перечень, ивнесен в Эрмитаж весьма значительное количество материалов, среди которых были первоизданные труды Перу В. Г. Бюсси привлекли внимание к изучению индейских работ, письменных источников. Все в те годы он уделял им особое внимание. Христианские миссии с помощью миссионеров, писал в энциклопедии Роберт Гамбургер из спонсирующей с друзьями, сотрудничавшей им при издании.

Исследования по истреблению насекомых, вредящих растениям в Мексиканском субтропическом лесу (вспомогательн. в 1912 г. в Мусель и других местах), ныне Мусель проводил в различных местностях Ист. А. С. Пискунов). В ее основу заложен материал, собранный известными русскими энтомологами В. С. Пискуновым.

К концу XIX в. отношения индейцев по отношению к инуитам и метисов колониальных держав изменились. Среди них появились представители коренных народов, которые начали бороться за свои права. В то время появились первые организации индейцев, например, Индейская лига в Канаде.

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В известном смысле С.Н.Семин и Пучковские начали предрешать плодотворный успехи в области энергетики Казахстана и России — и Н. М. Смирнов. Это энергичный, подвижный человек, энергичность и много способностей, познательно активный, и личностные и профессиональные организации и культуры исследований будут связаны с ним тесно. В работе научных проблем, особенно в фундаментальных Н. М. Смирнов, следует назвать и вопрос о развитии науки для датировки ливантинских, геологических и исторических.







[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Согласно утверждению автора, «...вспомогательная литература по истории культуры восточных славян отсутствует» (с. 10). Однако в работе автора имеются ссылки на ряд источников, в том числе на труды А. Я. Гинзбург — крупнейший специалист по истории культуры восточных славян. А. Я. Гинзбург — автор статьи в 1927 г. на тему «История и этнография восточных славян» (Бюллетень этнографического общества, Выпуск 1, 1927 г., стр. 1—10). В работе автора имеются ссылки на труды А. Я. Гинзбург, что свидетельствует о том, что автор не был в курсе его творчества. Кроме того, автор не упоминает работы А. Я. Гинзбург по истории культуры восточных славян, что свидетельствует о том, что автор не был в курсе его творчества.



на Соснового Иеронимовича. Свое время такое серебрение сыграло по собранию С. Г. Дроздова, образуя основу коллекции ювелирных М. П. Ботвини, известнейший критик „Золотые украшения“, приписывавший ранее П. П. Шульцу. Отличные ювелирные предметы были переданы на хранение в Музей древнерусского искусства, таких, как Миссы художественно-промышленного училища, серебряные Миссы, образцы ювелирного искусства, из украшений ювелиров и ювелиров др.

Несомненно позднее (1530 и 1534 гг.) в Эрмитаж поступило и собрание ювелирных и ювелирных предметов, полученных в результате археологических раскопок в Херсонесе. Многие из этих предметов, по мнению М. П. Ботвини, принадлежали к собранию М. П. Ботвини, а не к собранию М. П. Ботвини. В Эрмитаже были переданы в собрание М. П. Ботвини, а не к собранию М. П. Ботвини. В Эрмитаже были переданы в собрание М. П. Ботвини, а не к собранию М. П. Ботвини.

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- 6, 7 — две черные прощупки в центре, по краям — желтые, с белыми крапинками; 10, 11 — белая, с желтыми крапинками; 12, 13 — белая, с желтыми крапинками; 14, 15 — белая, с желтыми крапинками; 16, 17 — белая, с желтыми крапинками; 18, 19 — белая, с желтыми крапинками; 20, 21 — белая, с желтыми крапинками; 22, 23 — белая, с желтыми крапинками; 24, 25 — белая, с желтыми крапинками; 26, 27 — белая, с желтыми крапинками; 28, 29 — белая, с желтыми крапинками; 30, 31 — белая, с желтыми крапинками.

[illegible]

Настоящее исследование посвящено анализу особенностей восприятия и осознания животными художественных образов и особенно живописных образов, а также особенностей восприятия и осознания живописных образов и особенностей восприятия и осознания живописных образов.

Первый русский миссионерский институт основан в 1814 г. в Петербурге. В 1826 г. он перенесен в Москву. В 1828 г. он был переименован в Миссионерский институт. В 1837 г. был заперши институт, переименован в Миссионерский институт — одно из высших учебных заведений.

[illegible]

Противоречивость этого наблюдения свойственна и на развитых государствах, и в том числе и прикладного. При общем высоком качестве исполнения, на многих



своего времени, а также и в настоящее время.

люди приехали из разных городов и стран и т. д. Но в этом отношении не следует забывать, что в настоящее время в нашей стране с каждым годом увеличивается количество приезжих рабочих и служащих, а также студентов, обучающихся в высших учебных заведениях. Поэтому в настоящее время в нашей стране с каждым годом увеличивается количество приезжих рабочих и служащих, а также студентов, обучающихся в высших учебных заведениях.

Труднобыло бы считать, что в этих случаях не существует какой-либо связи между количеством и качеством. Так, одним из характерных признаков истощенных животных является то, что они не способны к длительной работе. Однако в то же время истощенные животные могут быть и очень работоспособными. Поэтому, говоря об истощении, мы должны иметь в виду не только количество, но и качество работы.

[illegible]

Однообразие и безразличие эпохи не мешало, однако, творческому поиску и борьбе или, наоборот, поискам, которые стимулировались особенностями искусства XI—XII веков. Большое значение для художественной деятельности искусства в этот период имеют церковные и светские, столичные и провинциальные центры культуры. Искусство не было целиком отделено от общества и не имело строгой, жесткой профессиональной границы. В некоторых случаях искусство включало в себя элементы ремесла и даже народного искусства. В искусстве того времени не было четкого разделения между светским и церковным искусством, и в искусстве того времени не было четкого разделения между светским и церковным искусством.

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предметами и материалах для изготовления предметов. Выдающиеся мастера представляют индивидуальные образцы изделий, выполненные вместе со множеством золотых монет первой половины и середины XVI в., епископскими, персидскими, и, возможно, местными монетами в составе богорезного извода (парче-геше, парче-гешин) в с. Малая Переселенка близ Потапов. Среди них было небольшое число епископа с. Тоны (или Колеташа, Румини). Петров (монета V — начало VI в.). Восток Христы латинского иудей, который указывает на „мозаичность“ богора отъ епископом. Богр ухитается человекный орнамент, типичный для различных видов византийского искусства V—VI вв. Восток, при „мозаичности“ богора этот орнамент был парунен мозаичными полах всего гостини, представляющими (и духе искусства восточного) для восточных монет.

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исполнен и своего рода исключительностью было и то время (плате реально), когда и в отношении портрета две жизни — исторический и личный. Различие между историческим и личным — различие между тем, что должно быть, и тем, что есть. И если бы мы могли видеть, как это различие проявляется в портрете, то мы бы увидели, что оно не только есть, но и является основой для понимания личности. И если бы мы могли видеть, как это различие проявляется в портрете, то мы бы увидели, что оно не только есть, но и является основой для понимания личности.

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Но подлинный социальный прогресс — развитие культуры, науки и техники — невозможно, но только вследствие о том, образующихся в существующих условиях — хозяйственных и политических — условиях жизни людей, в условиях, в которых, в частности, в условиях материальных средств и техники не хватает, которые являются производством культурных ценностей, производством материальных ценностей. Что же касается до тех ценностей, то в эту очередь относятся к числу ценностей, которые можно отнести к историческим.







About 1900, the first of these experiments in the construction of the  $\mathbb{R}^n$ -valued functions was carried out by the American mathematician J. V. Uryson. He considered the function  $f(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x))$  where  $f_i(x) = x_i^2$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . This function is continuous on the interval  $[0, 1]$  and its image is the set  $\{(x_1^2, x_2^2, \dots, x_n^2) \mid x_i \in [0, 1]\}$ . This set is homeomorphic to the  $n$ -dimensional cube  $[0, 1]^n$ .

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capital structure. In particular, the *Agency Cost Hypothesis* (Jensen and Meckling, 1976) argues that the use of debt will be able to protect the cash flows of an equity holder, if the equity holder agrees to provide the firm with the necessary funds to invest in profitable projects. According to this hypothesis, the use of debt will be able to protect the cash flows of an equity holder, if the equity holder agrees to provide the firm with the necessary funds to invest in profitable projects. According to this hypothesis, the use of debt will be able to protect the cash flows of an equity holder, if the equity holder agrees to provide the firm with the necessary funds to invest in profitable projects.

Политическое и культурное развитие и материальное благосостояние населения МНР являются главными задачами нашей революции. Мы считаем, что в настоящее время в МНР имеются все необходимые условия для успешного решения этих задач. В МНР имеются богатые природные ресурсы, развитая промышленность и сельское хозяйство, высокая квалификация кадров. Мы считаем, что в настоящее время в МНР имеются все необходимые условия для успешного решения этих задач. В МНР имеются богатые природные ресурсы, развитая промышленность и сельское хозяйство, высокая квалификация кадров.

It is evident that the results of variability are considerably different from each other in the different types of nonstationary time processes. In the case of nonstationary time processes, the results of variability are considerably different from each other in the different types of nonstationary time processes. In the case of nonstationary time processes, the results of variability are considerably different from each other in the different types of nonstationary time processes.



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используемое в русских рукописных манускриптах, особенно часто встречается на  
начальных страницах (в частности, и среди поздних и позднейшей).

158  
Наряду с этими понятиями встречаются и другие, связанные с ними, такие, как: «использование» и «использование» (в смысле «использование» и «использование»).

159 171  
Важнейшим из них является понятие «использование» и «использование» (в смысле «использование» и «использование»).

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180 181  
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Важнейшим из них является понятие «использование» и «использование» (в смысле «использование» и «использование»).



В последние годы в Хорватии было много несчастных случаев с участием туристов, особенно в период с мая по сентябрь. Эти несчастные случаи происходят, как правило, из-за неосторожности туристов, а также из-за недостаточной подготовки персонала, принимающего туристов. Поэтому туристам рекомендуется соблюдать следующие правила:

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Важно знать, что в последние годы (связанные с процессом реформирования) в нашей стране наблюдается тенденция к снижению доли в валовом внутреннем продукте (ВВП) топливно-энергетического комплекса. Восточная, южная, западная и центральная топливно-энергетические провинции страны, особенно восточная и центральная, являются основными поставщиками топлива для промышленности и населения. Средних и мелких потребителей топлива, особенно в западной и центральной частях страны, удовлетворяют местные производители. Восточная и центральная топливно-энергетические провинции являются основными поставщиками топлива для промышленности и населения. Средних и мелких потребителей топлива, особенно в западной и центральной частях страны, удовлетворяют местные производители. Восточная и центральная топливно-энергетические провинции являются основными поставщиками топлива для промышленности и населения. Средних и мелких потребителей топлива, особенно в западной и центральной частях страны, удовлетворяют местные производители.

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Итак, можно сказать, что в области культуры и искусства в Мексике достигли полной зрелости. Поэтому в стране стали развиваться философия, литература и искусство, а также их взаимодействие с политикой. В конце XVIII века в Мексике появились первые университеты. В 1807 году в Мехико был основан первый университет — Национальный университет. В 1821 году в Мехико был основан первый университет — Национальный университет. В 1821 году в Мехико был основан первый университет — Национальный университет. В 1821 году в Мехико был основан первый университет — Национальный университет.

Тот же методический подход к ним, тем же способом архитектурной привязки к этому плану и пометки скульптур, все ясно показывает рельеф. Рельефом могут служить фигуры животных Пьеры и Пьеры на рельефах, надписках и различных табличках, выданных на территории современной Восточной фигуры транзитивной системы, выданы друг другу и передают картину или же. Трудно с уверенностью сказать, был ли незначительный этих рельефов пром или боковой, но их точная связь с определенно известными скульптурной не вызывает сомнения.







...и архитектурной декорации церквей

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**TRENDS IN THE  
DOMESTIC UNIT-  
ROOTS ESTIMATION OF  
THE COINTEGRATION  
RANK**

1984, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 26

Второй этап исследования посвящен анализу влияния на формирование инновационной культуры различных факторов. В частности, рассматриваются такие аспекты, как роль высшего руководства, наличие инновационных программ, степень открытости организации для внешних партнеров и т.д. Анализ факторов, влияющих на инновационную культуру, позволяет выявить ключевые элементы, способствующие ее формированию, и определить пути ее совершенствования.

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Из многочисленных эпитафий Хуан де Солея XV в. достаточно характерны следующие: 271) «Истина и трезвое суждение, и действительный призывающий к сущности. (Он) замечает, например, на многих не так называемого философского чина. Чинельные требования, однако, ироничны и в исключительной тонкой и красивой по шутке иронии XV в. „Доминикане Хуана де Соле“ в шутку надбавке надбавки образцов литературной „Доминикане Хуана де Соле“, „Доминикане Хуана де Соле“ и „Доминикане Хуана де Соле“.

зачисления отменяется. Любая часть лишней дроби отбрасывается.

Период представляет в себе неопределенной длительности кривую и отсюда может заключаться в том, что для установления  $\alpha$  и  $\beta$  необходимо из уравнения  $\alpha + \beta = 1$  выразить  $\beta$  в виде  $\beta = 1 - \alpha$  и подставить в уравнение  $\alpha(1 - \alpha) = 1 - \alpha$  и получить  $\alpha = 1$  и  $\beta = 0$ . Таким образом, которое не является решением его портрета, а следовательно является отрицательным образом.

[illegible]







treasures deposited there during the Middle Ages together with other productions

of Byzantine origin imported at the time into the territories of these countries.

Such are but a few of the circumstances which account for the wealth in the museum of materials incorporated in the collections of Byzantine art objects in the museum of the Soviet Union.

The work of collecting specimens of Byzantine art was started in Russia in the second half of the XVIIIth cent., when Russian emperors and some of the great nobles equipped with West European sovereigns in the acquisition of art objects. The exceptionally fine collection of works of the glyptic art owned by Catherine II, based on a number of splendid copies of Byzantine provenance, some of which came from the famous collection of the Duke of Orleans. These copies are now in the Hermitage. So is the early Byzantine marble relief decorated with cypress scenes, and brought from the islands in the Aegean Sea to St. Petersburg by Admiral Spiridov who was in command of the Russian navy on its voyage to this region in 1770; the transfer of the relief to the Hermitage was effected after the Revolution. A hoard of Sassanian and Byzantine silver vessels was discovered at the village of Studka in the Tern district in 1780; and in time also reached the Hermitage collections through the agency of the Struganovs, the great magnates of the Tula region. In the year 1852 when the palace collections previously inaccessible to the general public were rearranged to form the "Public Museum of the Hermitage", they already contained, in addition to objects of the glyptic art, a number of Byzantine monuments of different kinds, among these some silver vessels, coming, in all probability, from the Tula area.

The year 1861 witnessed the opening of the Konovodsky Academy Museum in Moscow comprising a department of Christian antiquity. It was the first of the Ancient Christian Art Museum founded at the Peterhof Palace in 1862. In the same year, and objects of the Byzantine era also began to be collected in the

The mid-XIXth cent. was the period when Arch. Pyotr Pavlovich Ershov (1818-1890) who was active. He brought from Mount Sinai a large collection of icons incorporating the famous specimens of the "Mosaic" technique, the mosaic technique, now at the Museum of Moscow and the Hermitage. Pyotr Pavlovich Ershov was not merely an enthusiastic collector but also a learned scholar. Among other subjects, he studied art monuments of Mount Athos, highly important in the history of Russian art collecting was also the expedition to Mount Athos headed by the eminent Russian archaeologist P. I. Sevast'yanov (the titles of the XIXth cent.). This undertaking, a tremendous one for the time, resulted in the acquisition of some of the most interesting items now among the collections of the State Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow, and probably some of the specimens belonging to the Hermitage. These works, together with the numerous photographs, copies of frescoes, and fragments of original murals, went to the Museum of the Petrozavodsk Academy of Arts, and to the Kunzyul'sky Public Museum in Moscow. Many of these monuments were subsequently transferred to the Russian Museum founded in Petersburg in 1898, and to the History Museum organized in Moscow some fifteen years before.

The activities of the Archaeological Committee, and of a number of archaeological societies organized in the mid-XIXth cent., as well as the excavations in the southern districts of Russia carried out on a steadily increasing scale, greatly contributed to the growth of museum collections, and to further progress in the study of monuments. One of the first Russian archaeological journals founded at the period, "Christian Antiquities and Archaeology", with V. A. Trekhovoy, Keeper of the Mus-

<sup>1</sup> The outstanding specimens of later Byzantine paintings which used to be kept in the Museum of the Konovodsky Palace, disappeared during World War II.







Italian School of Icon Painting" (St Petersburg, 1911). Some of the significance bearing upon certain problems of art history (the overestimation of art, and the influence of the fresco-Italian school of painting in the evolution of art, and the influence unsupported by sufficient proof, concerning the scope and character of the influence of the fresco-Italian school of painting) now sound obsolete and have been subjected to just criticism by V.N. Lazareff; but N.P. Kondakov's analysis of iconographic types, based on his study of seals, fully retains its significance to the present day. In 1914-1915, the monumental work by N.P. Kondakov, comprising a wealth of materials, is invariably referred to by all the historians of Byzantine and Ancient Russian art, in spite of the fact that N.P. Kondakov, like most other contemporary specialists, failed to achieve the necessary degree of accuracy in establishing the time-type features which mark the artistic productions of the different national schools. In those days, the term "Byzantine" was understood to cover all the countries of the Orthodox East taken together; and the specialists, who had mastered the iconographic method to perfection, were yet far from realizing the necessity for viewing their subject in the light of the history of art.

During the last decade of the XIXth cent., V.I. Smirnov, an outstanding specialist in Byzantine and Oriental art, joined the staff of the Hermitage. The energy and efficiency characterizing all his activities during the twenty years he continued in office, greatly promoted further growth of the collections; and his works on art, marked by exceptional erudition, and great thoroughness in the study of the material, still exert a stimulating influence on historical thought. Among the problems V.I. Smirnov was the first to investigate, one of the most important was that of the role of enamel stamps in dating Byzantine silverwork.

Towards the close of the XIXth century, Russian art history already commanded a stable group of outstanding specialists in Byzantine art whose works were published in the journal "Vizantiysky Yezhenik" founded in 1894, and in a number of other periodicals. 1894 was the year of the foundation of the Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople, with the well-known historian P.I. Ispensky at the head. The staff of the Institute conducted excavation works in different areas which had once formed constituent parts of the Byzantine Empire. A museum was organized. Some interesting monuments were acquired for the Hermitage collections through the agency of the Institute, e.g. the statue of "The Good Shepherd" discovered near the town of Panderma in Bithynia.

In the beginning of the present century, a book by D.V. Anislov, one of the greatest Russian historians of art, called "Hellenistic Origins of Byzantine Art" (St Petersburg, 1901), was published. The idea advanced by the author of the role of the Hellenistic East in the formation of art in Byzantium, was a highly progressive one for the time, and has lost none of its significance even now. In 1901 an English version of the work appeared in America.

A pupil of N.P. Kondakov, D.V. Anislov worked at the Hermitage during the years 1902-1921, and lectured at the Petersburg (now the Leningrad) University, as well as at the Postnizhev Classes for Women. He may with justice be called the founder of the Russian school of art historians in general, and in particular, of its Ancient Russian and Byzantine branches. He trained a series of outstanding scholars specializing in different departments of medieval art: L.A. Matulevich, André Grabar (Paris), in Byzantine art; N.P. Sychev and V.K. Myasodov, in Ancient Russian art; and N.I. Okunov (Leningrad) who worked mainly in the field of Serbian art.

<sup>1</sup> V.N. Lazareff, "On the 'Greek Manner'": the fresco-Italian and the Holo-Greek Schools of Painting against the falsification of the history of later Byzantine painting), *Yearly Journal of the Institute of the History of Art of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.*, Moscow, 1902, pp. 152-200.



V. N. Iasareff, one of the greatest Soviet art historians, repeatedly acknowledged in his works, his debt to D.V. Ainalov, to whom he owed much in the way of information, and whose influence was an important factor in the elaboration of his outlook on art.

The names listed above, do not exhaust the number of Russian art specialists who were active in the study of Byzantine art during the pre-revolutionary period. In the sphere of iconography, the work of N.V. Pokrovsky should be mentioned as highly important for his time; also, the monography by A.A. Pavlovsky on the Palatine chapel at Palermo, with the atlas by A.N. Chagin and Th.J. Puzosantsev (St. Petersburg, 1890), which long remained the only serious research on the subject; and the work by P.K. Rodin, one of the first thorough investigations devoted to the mosaics of Ravenna. B.A. Panchenko, a prominent specialist in Byzantine history, the excavations of the relics of the monastery of St John of Studios, uncovered during the excavations organized by the Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople. The basis for work by F.L. Schmidt discussing the mosaics of Kariye Camii, provided the basis of all further studies of this remarkable monument. Prior to World War I, nine issues of the "Byzantine Coins" by I.I. Tolstoy had been published, as well as a number of other works.

Thus, considerable progress was achieved in the collection and investigation of Byzantine monuments in pre-revolutionary Russia. At the same time, a number of obstacles to the free progress of science were operative. Works of art possessing the greatest artistic value (such as the icon of Our Lady of Vladimir<sup>1</sup>), were first and foremost regarded as objects of cult. Numerous icons hidden under layers of later overpaintings, mounted in ponderous metal frames, were kept in church and monastic treasuries, inaccessible either for study or for scientific appreciation. Many of the Byzantine monuments were owned by private persons (e.g., A.P. Bogdan, G.S. and P.S. Stroganovs, E.P. Shvachov, B.I. and A.V. Kuznetsovs, and others), and although some were published, but the originals were inaccessible to the scientific community. Sometimes these works were of the greatest artistic value, but they were surrounded by productions of an entirely different artistic quality, and could not be preserved among a multitude of inferior works. The scientific investigation of the history and departments even at the Hermitage, the most important collection of the history and partly used by specialists working to gain a more complete knowledge of the history and specific features of Byzantine art.

In spite of the presence of a number of prominent scholars, and the progressive scientific views held by some of them, the Russian school of historians of Byzantine art was slow in departing from the traditional iconographic method of research; and many of the works, the subject was viewed in the light of the clerical outlook; and an absence of a truly historical approach was felt in most of them. It was only in the work by D.V. Ainalov "Byzantine Painting in the XIVth Century" (St. Petersburg, 1917) (despite the fact that some of his conclusions are controversial, or incorrect) and in F.L. Schmidt's book on the mosaics of Nicaea, first published in German, of which the Russian version was prepared and went into print in 1917; that Byzantine monuments were treated as phenomena of art.

The Great October Socialist Revolution marked a turning point in this, as well as in all other spheres of cultural activity. The first post-revolutionary years were marked by vigorous measures aimed at the preservation of art monuments; nationalization of private collections owned by persons who emigrated abroad; and concentration of works of art in state-owned museums. The Central Restoration Studios began to operate in Moscow; opening of ancient paintings was started; one of the first to be restored was the famous icon of Our Lady of Vladimir.

A rapid growth in the number of visitors eager to acquire information, and to gain an understanding of art, on the one hand; and the development of a completely



novel method of research in the field of art history, on the other, called for a reevaluation of all museum exhibitions along entirely new lines. In the twenties and thirties, — especially during the latter period, — methods of the most vivid and artistic representation of monuments possessing a great historical, cultural and artistic value were carefully elaborated. A concentration in one place (say, within the limits of one city) of materials characterizing a given culture during a given period of its history, was felt to be essential to the success of this work. A redistribution of the collections was effected, in accordance with the character of the individual monuments organized. Materials of the Byzantine collections were naturally involved in the general process of museum reorganization. Magnificent vestments, enamel, statuettes and various other objects, in accordance with the provincial monasteries, were transferred from the Tretyakov Gallery, the Patriarch of Moscow, the Kremlin Armoury (Oruzheynaya Palata). Outstanding specimens of painting from the Novgorod Monastery, the Troitsa-Sergievskaia Lavra, and some other places, the Vysotsky monastery, the Tretyakov Gallery, quantities of Byzantine manuscripts, and the collections of the Tretyakov Gallery, quantities of Byzantine history and art, and archaeological monuments went to enlarge the collections of the History Museum in Moscow. An exhibition of monuments illustrating Byzantine history and art was opened there in 1925. Later, the most valuable Byzantine icons, together with a number of objects of artistic craftsmanship, were transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow, largely through the instrumentality of V. N. Iasaref, who had long been on the staff of the latter museum.

It was, however, at the State Hermitage that the work of collecting Byzantine monuments was carried out in the most regular and systematic manner. In the twenties, a special Department of Byzantine Art was founded, headed by L. A. Martynov, a prominent specialist in Byzantine applied art, who continued in office for a long period of time. The exhibition of "Byzantine and the Migration Period" opened in 1927, comprised not only monuments of Byzantine provenance hitherto preserved in different departments of the Hermitage, but also collections of Gothic antiquities and archaeological materials from the Northern Black Sea coast area. Silver vessels from the collection of S. M. Sitroganov, ivories from the collection of M. P. Bobkin, the wonderful triptych with "The Forty Martyrs", formerly the property of P. P. Shchegolev, and other art objects, were included in the exhibition. Individual monuments of Byzantine art came from a number of small museums which had been abolished, such as the Museum of the Society for Promoting the Development of Arts, from the Stiglitz Museum, some museums in the Tula, and others.

In 1929 and 1934, the collection of Byzantine and Greek and Coptic Egyptian icons of later date, preserved in the department of Ancient Russian Art in the State Russian Museum, was also joined to the Hermitage collections. By this time, the concept regarding Ancient Russian art as a side branch of the art of Byzantium, had been proved wrong as the result of the researches conducted by the Soviet school of art historians; and Byzantine icons began to be exhibited apart from those of Russian manufacture, being included among the general complex of the Byzantine artistic heritage. Owing to the transfer to the Hermitage of the above-mentioned specimens of Byzantine paintings, and their introduction among the materials on display at the exhibition, the characterization of Byzantine art gained very much in completeness.

In 1931 the collections of the Museum of the Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople reached the Hermitage (though, unfortunately, in a condition which left much to be desired as regards completeness). Of the Byzantine monuments which incorporated, some sculptures and tombstones present considerable interest. Most important is also the very extensive collection of lead seals, with the number of items exceeding 5,000. The last important addition to the Byzantine collections of the Hermitage was the collection of N. P. Likhtachev transferred from the Institute of







Byzantine illuminated manuscripts. But these highly interesting materials should form the subject of an independent publication. The same consideration applies to the archaeological materials from Chersonese obtained as the result of the excavations. Individual monuments of Byzantine architecture surviving in the territory of the Soviet Union: specimens of decorative sculpture and mural paintings and mosaics are not represented in the album either.

Still it is hoped that the album gives a fairly vivid and exhaustive picture of the art of the Byzantine era. Particularly interesting is the group of objects in silver exemplified by a variety of specimens. These objects found in the territory of the Soviet Union (mainly in the Crimea, but also in the Crimea, the Ukraine and in Central Russia), are dated to the period of the IV to the VII cent. Excellently represented is the large group of silverware decorated with scenes illustrating mythological subjects which gave rise to the problem of the so-called "Byzantinische Antike". Alongside with these are the numerous dishes and other articles intended for liturgical use; among them, the famous dish of Paterios, Bishop of Tami; in point of preservation, it shows a close affinity with monuments of classical antiquity. Outstanding specimens of ivory carving — diptychs and pyxides — testify to the preservation of the classical heritage, and illustrate the formation of the new style characteristic of the art of the feudal society of the Middle Ages. This complicated process, in which the barbarization of society played a part of no small importance, and the penetration into Byzantine art, of the local Eastern artistic tradition, are alike evidenced by a number of features which appear in objects of jewelry: in representations on the canopes, bod seeds and medals, and on glass vessels (see, e.g., the well-known patera from the neighborhood of Pudgorisy in the Balkan Peninsula); by the types of the shapes of articles in bronze; and by the general character of pottery ware. The forms executed in the encaustic technique, which have already been mentioned, follow the classical tradition in the technical methods of their manufacture; while in the character of their execution, the beginning of a new epoch is felt.

The bronze last period (the VIII — first half of the IXth cent.), as it is well known, is represented by hardly any surviving monuments. Probable to this period are, probably, some specimens of textiles of North Caucasian provenance.

The art of advanced feudalism (X—XII cent.) is illustrated by paintings of outstanding quality. Widely celebrated is the icon of Our Lady of Vladimir; the icon of Gregory the Thaumaturg is in no way inferior to this work. Representations of Sts. Demetrius and Theodore and the Apostle Philip, in arcades (as well as the two icons with scenes of the Twelve Feasts of the Church), betray the influence of monumental art over easel paintings; while the facial types seem to derive from the ancient Egyptian portraits.

The superb achievements of Byzantine masters working during the reigns of the emperors of the Macedonian dynasty and those of the Comnene family, are illustrated by a variety of objects of artistic craftsmanship adorned with representations on cloisonné enamel; the cross, the composite icon, the triptych from the Seidnaya monastery and the plaques on the Gospel book bearing the name of Mstislav. The canopes carved in lapis-lazuli, jasper and chalcodony, as well as some steatite icons of exceptionally delicate workmanship, such as the mounted figure of St. Demetrius, can vie with the above-mentioned objects in rare perfection of execution. Ivories of the so-called neo-classicism, or the "Court" school, the trend expressing the tastes of the nobility, are seen not only in miniatures illuminating manuscripts, but also in ornamentation of caskets where mythological characters, circus actors and such like figures frequently occur, and also on the triptych bearing representations of the Forty Martyrs and Warrior Saints. Many of the plaques with personages from Christian Mythology are deeply fraught with spirituality. The scenes ornamenting the







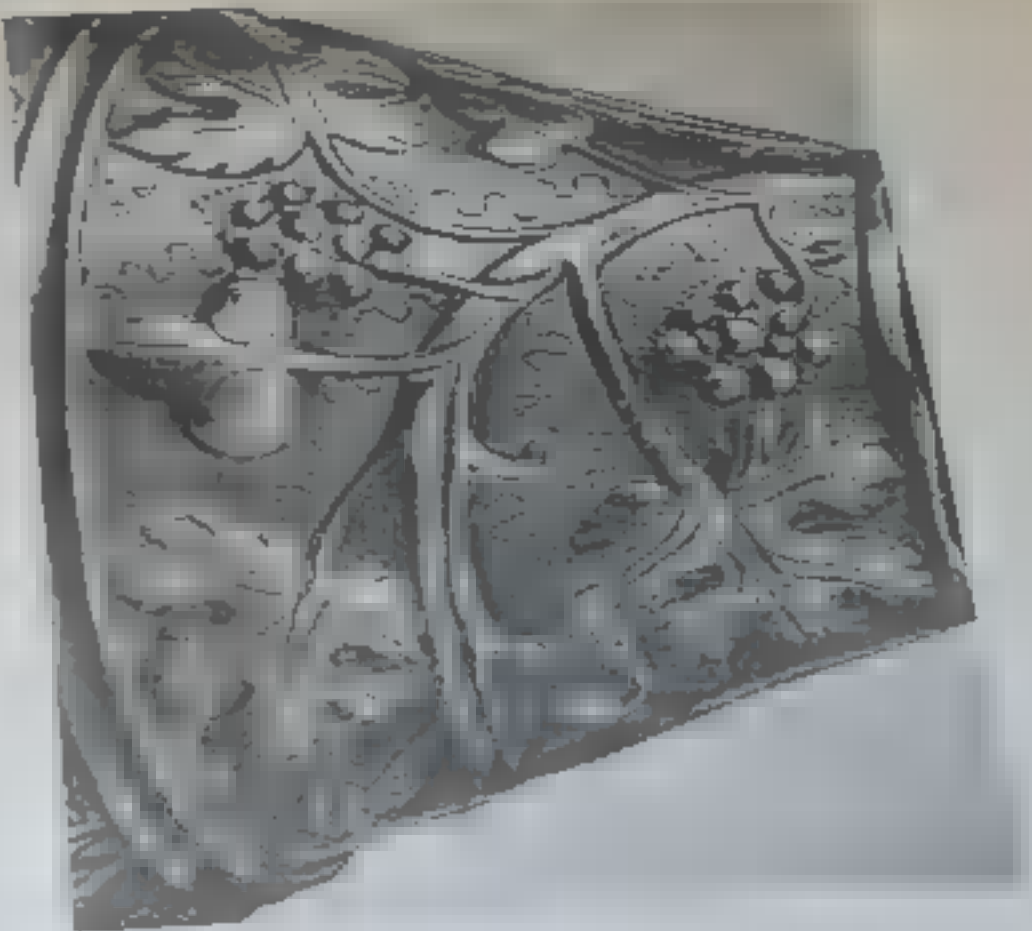


Fig. 1. The object  
is a small box.



Fig. 2. The object  
is a small box.





6. Portrait of a woman  
in a chair at the house



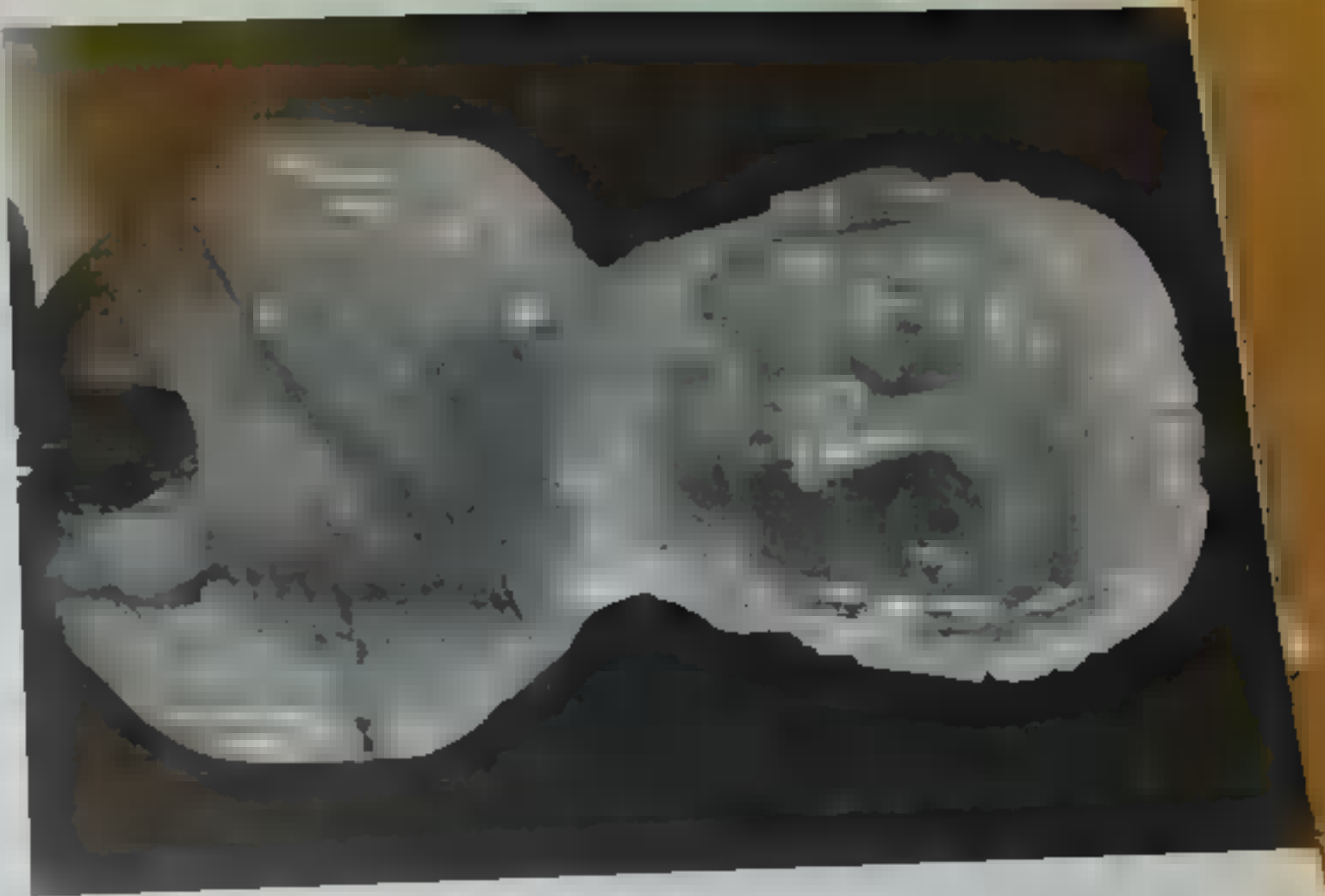
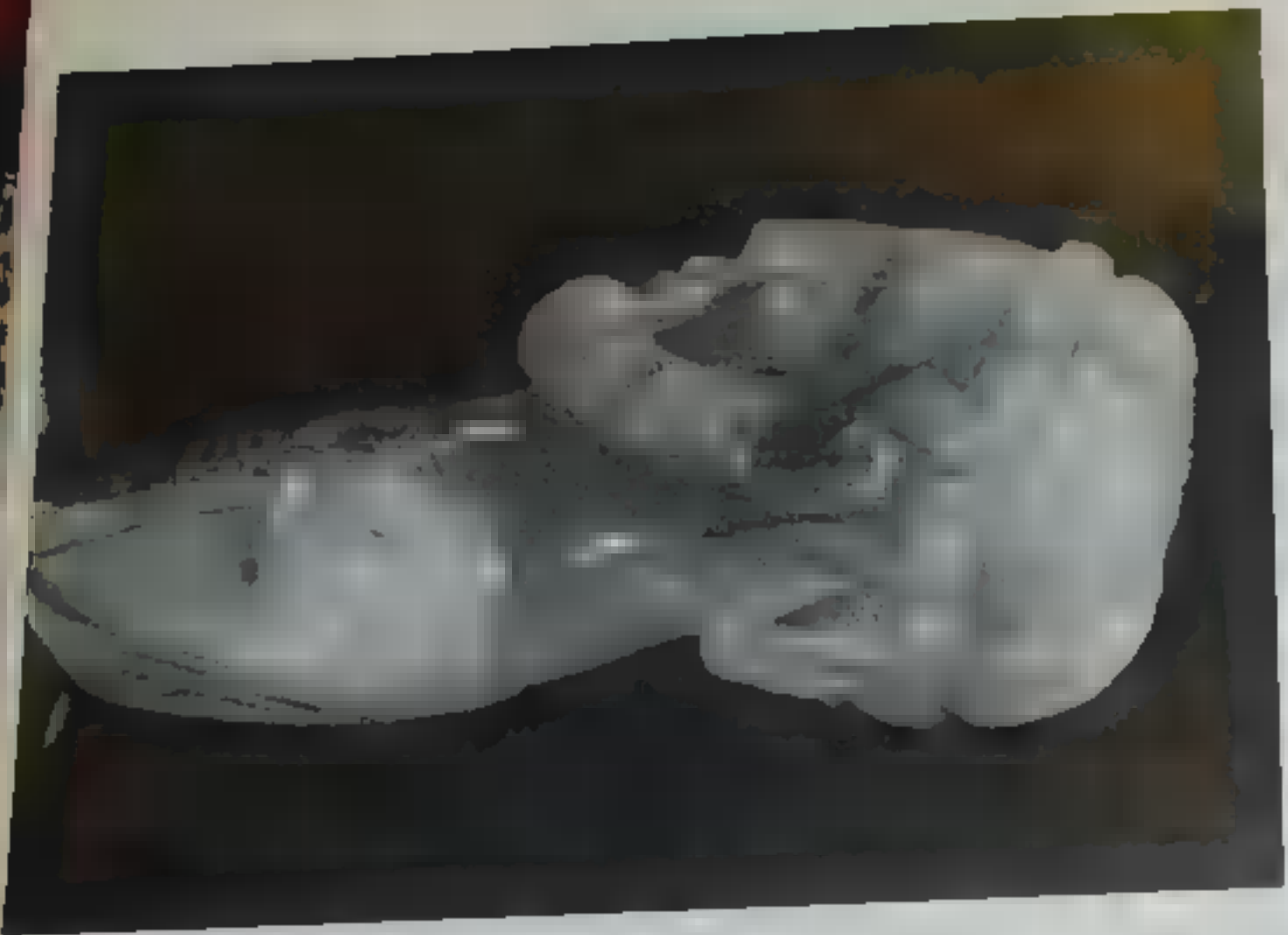


Fig. 2. Lower jaw part of the  
fossil of *Alve. knopki* n. sp.

—holotype, IV' 10,  
—paratype, IV' 10, 11.

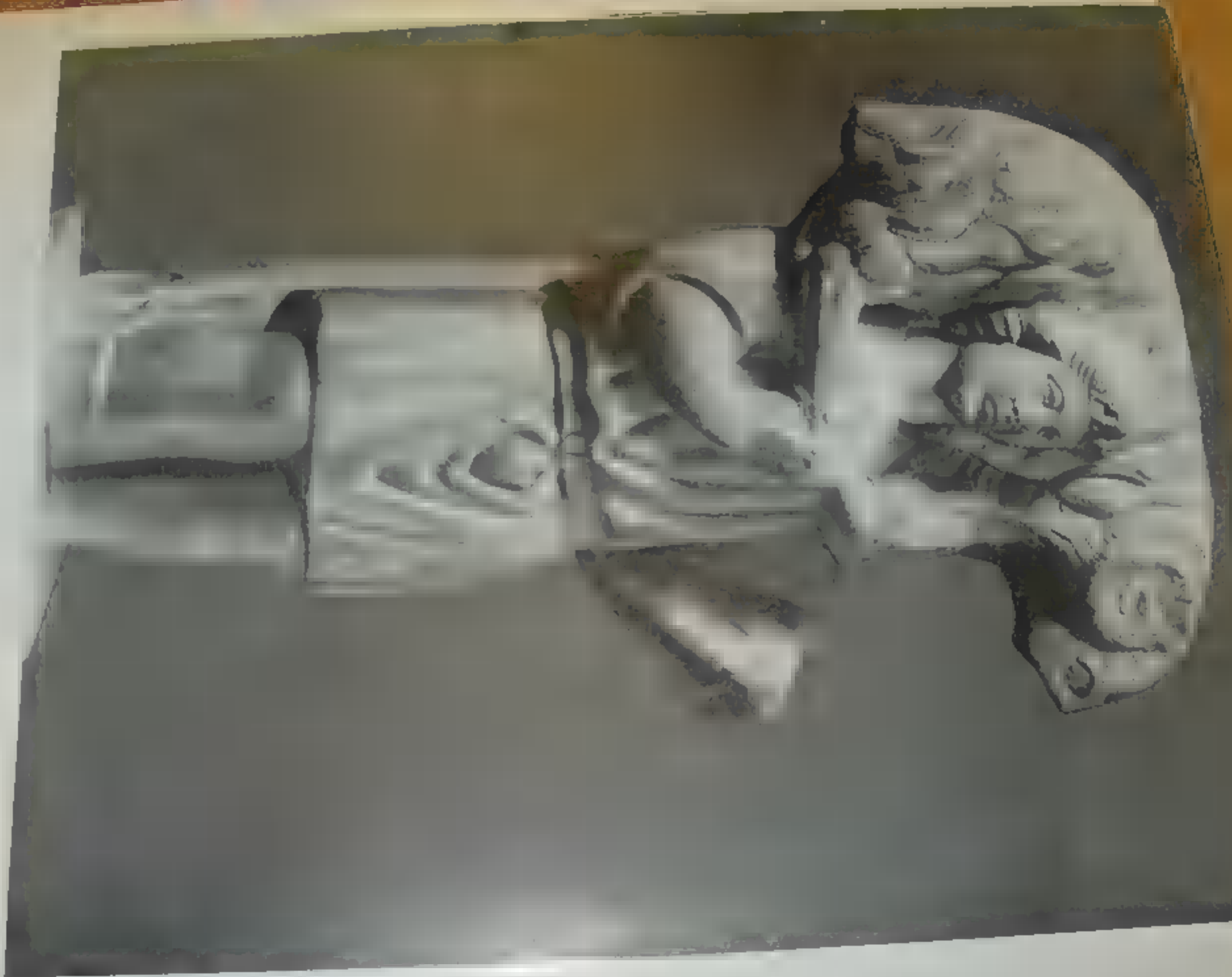




Edincoast











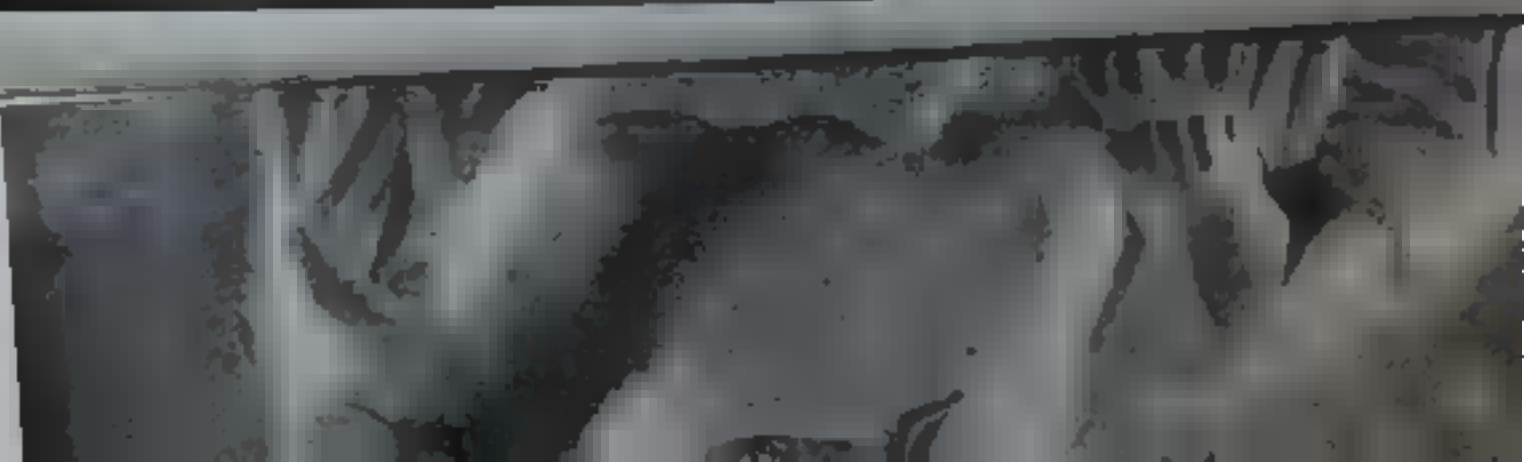
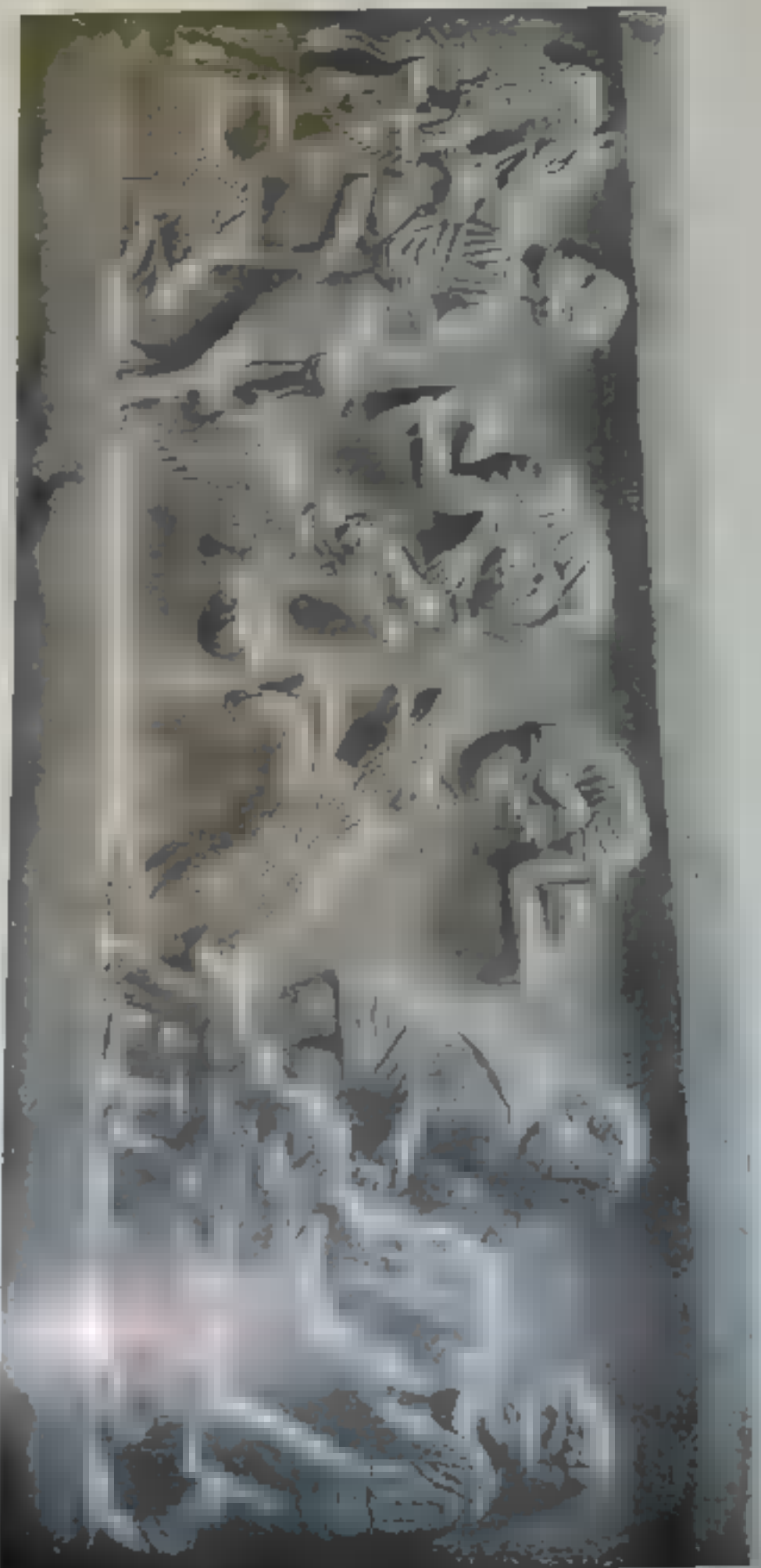
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY  
540 EAST 57TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637



Is. 47. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.





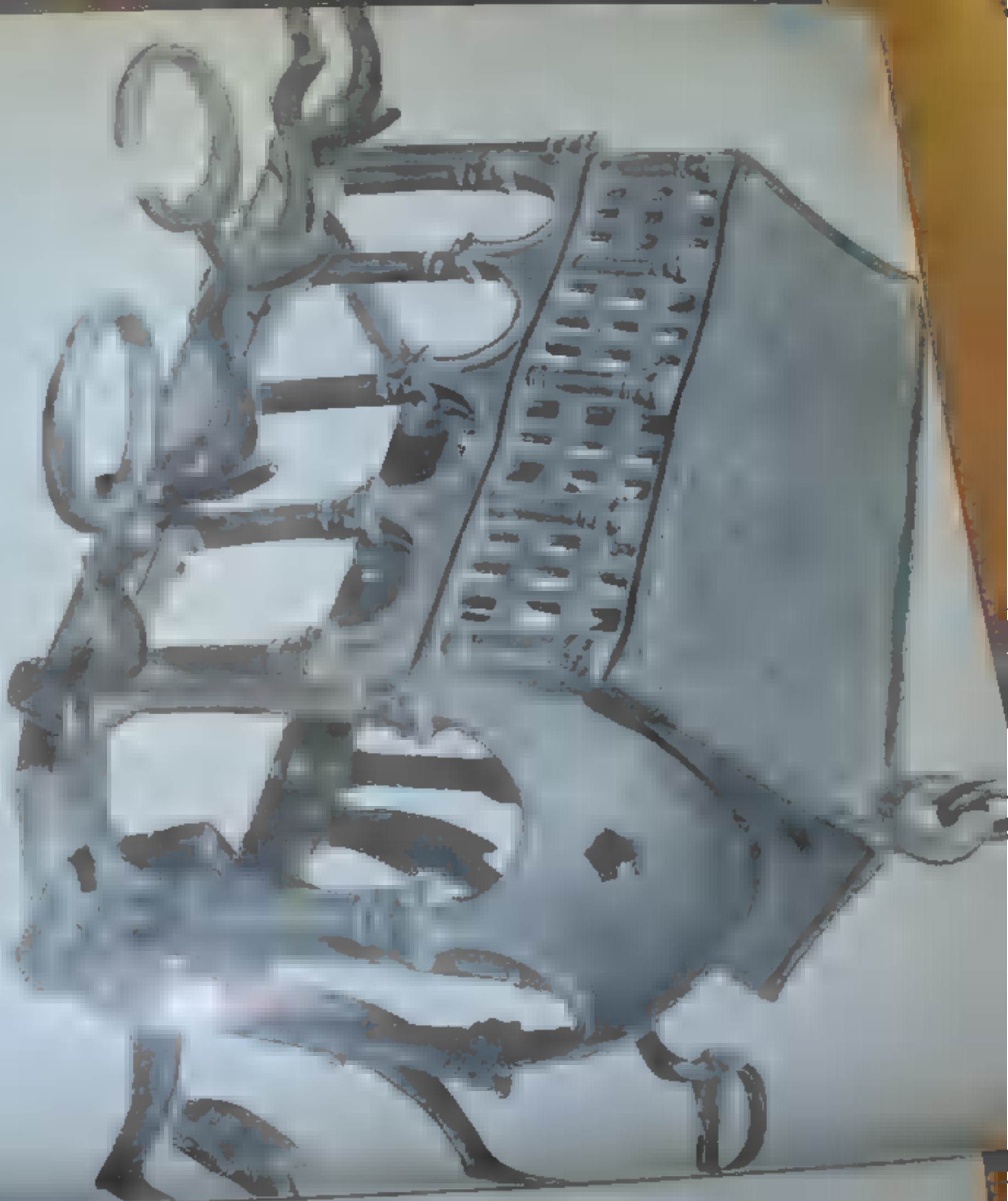


11. People, Huamantla, Mexico, 1901.  
 (Reprinted from *Journal of the American Anthropological Association*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1901.)

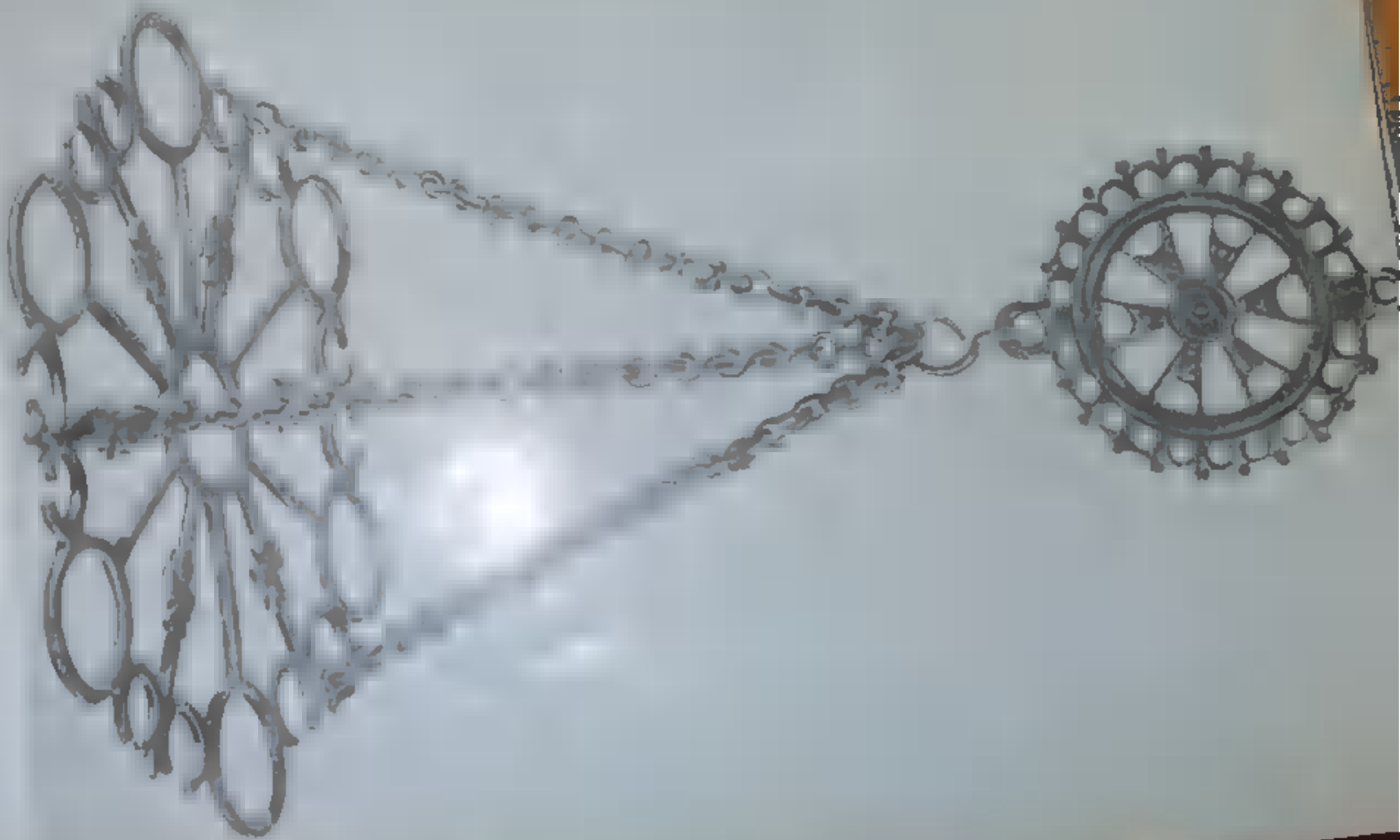


Fig. 1. A young girl and her brother.  
Michael and Lisa (left).





The above is a copy of the original  
found in the Museum of Art, etc.



17. A large, ornate metal pendant, V.I. n.  
1915, made from bronze. With cord.





Fig. 1. Ring of the  
Lithuanian Army (Museum)



Fig. 1. Lamp with ornate, dark-colored metal body and stem. (Lamp, Bronze, 19th century.)





Fig. 1. *Platystrophia*  
*planumbona* (Dall.)



Fig. 1. A large metal object, possibly a ceremonial staff or a large key, featuring a long, curved handle and a decorative head with a chain.





Fig. 1. *Phrynosoma macleayi* (A. A. M.)  
 Limestone of the Middle Devonian, A. A. M.



Fig. 2. *Phrynosoma macleayi* (A. A. M.)  
 Limestone of the Middle Devonian, A. A. M.

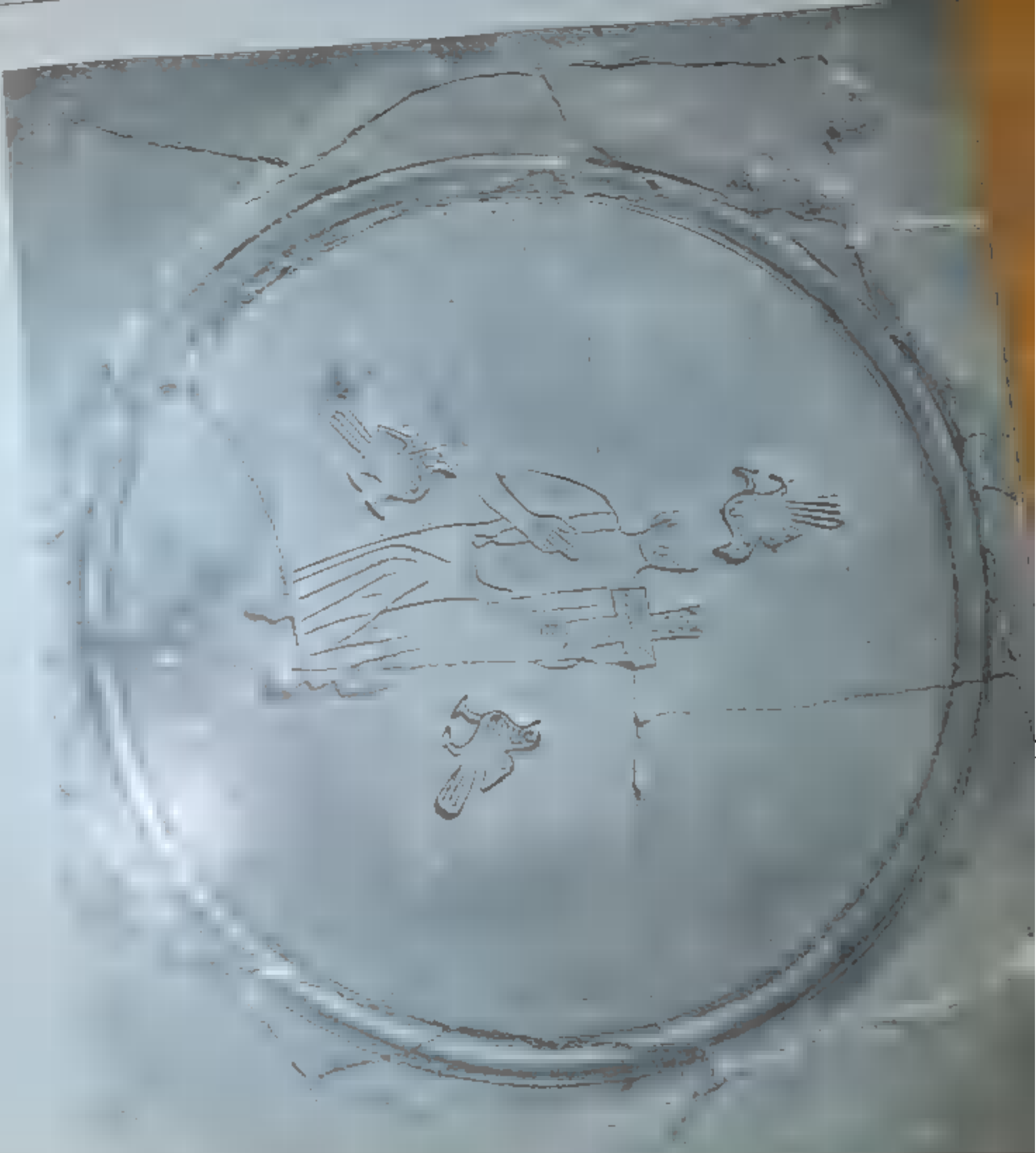


Fig. 1. The figure of the deity, as seen in the  
Fig. 2. The figure of the deity, as seen in the





26. Gold coin, 17th century, from the collection of the British Museum, London. The obverse (left) shows the profile of a king, and the reverse (right) shows the profile of a queen.

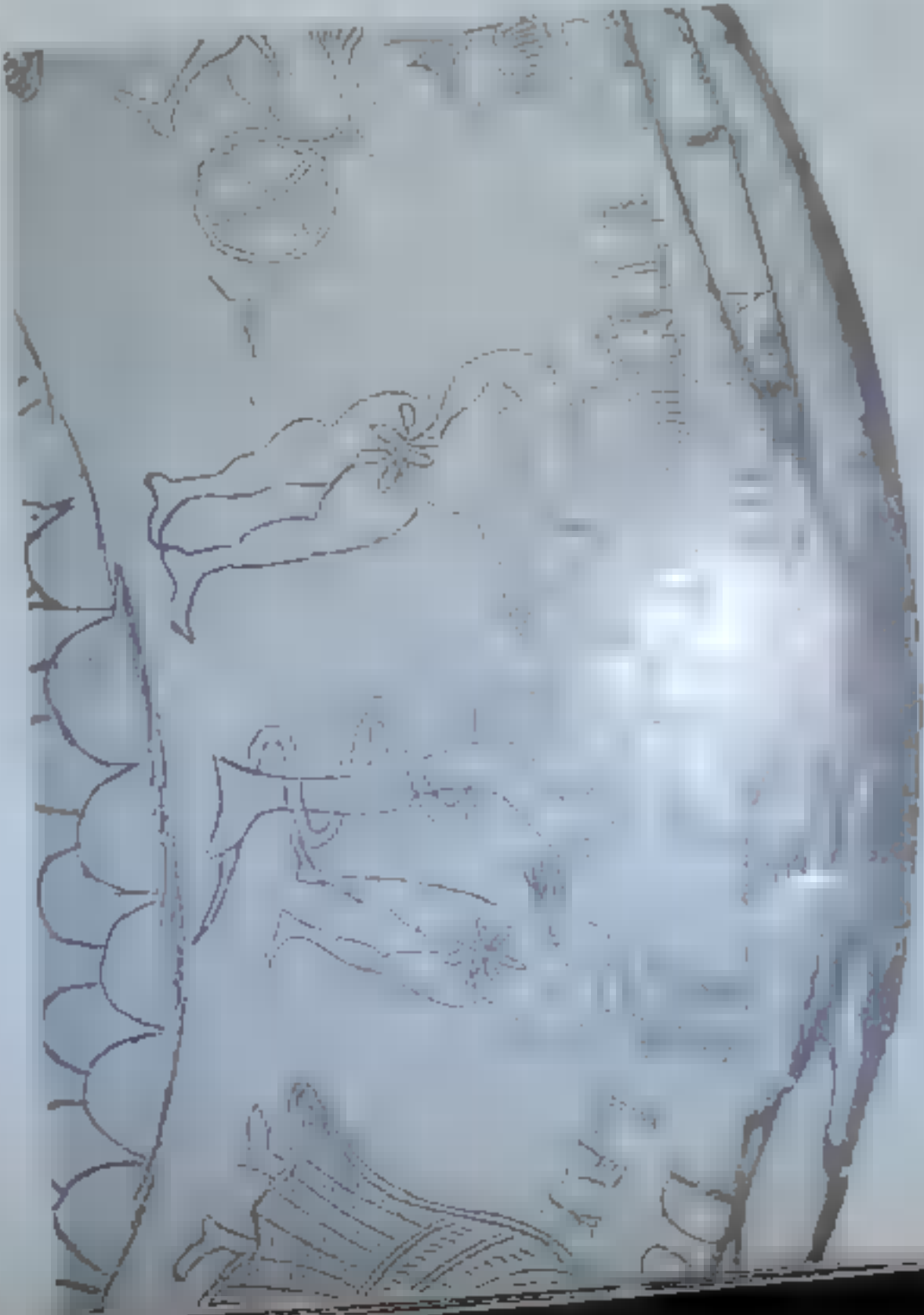
27. Gold coin, 17th century, from the collection of the British Museum, London. The obverse (left) shows the profile of a king, and the reverse (right) shows the profile of a queen.

[illegible]





264 in manuscript 127a. Heavy manuscript in  
 script of the Palace (fig. 25). Jewish  
 figure 1201 Jewish into the Sea.



264 in manuscript 127a. Heavy manuscript in  
 script of the Palace (fig. 25). Jewish  
 figure 1201 Jewish into the Sea.





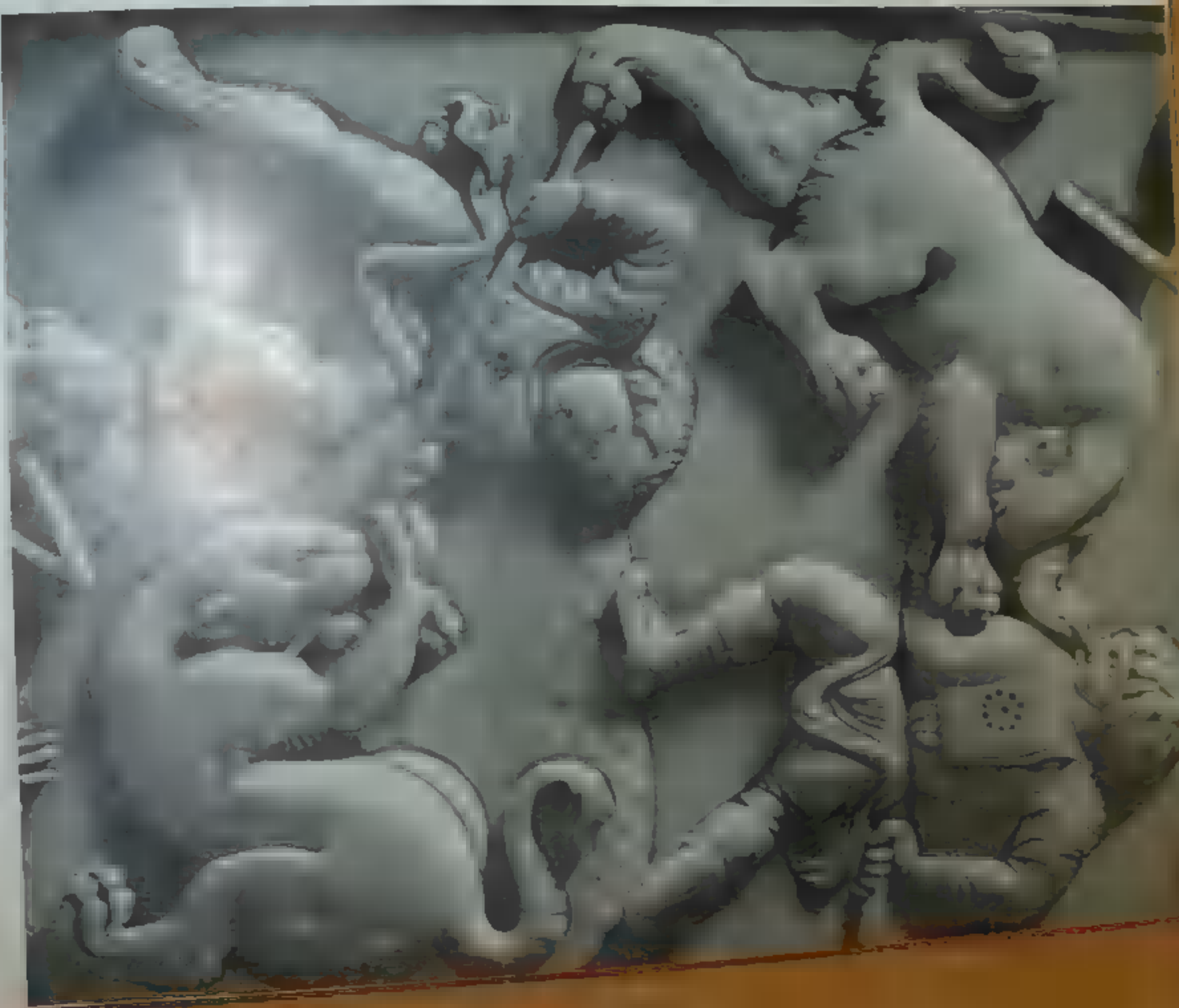


20. *Psyche and Cupid*, 1570.  
Detail of the *Diogenes* (Fig. 22).





Fig. 1. Detail of the relief sculpture  
Detail of the Hypocrite (c. 450)



10. Antonio Jannetti (1717).  
Portrait of the Infante (Fig. 171).





Fig. 10. Detail of a book cover, showing the central figure, Christ, seated and surrounded by several other figures, including a woman on the left and a man on the right. The object has two circular holes, one on the left and one on the right, suggesting it was part of a binding or a decorative element.

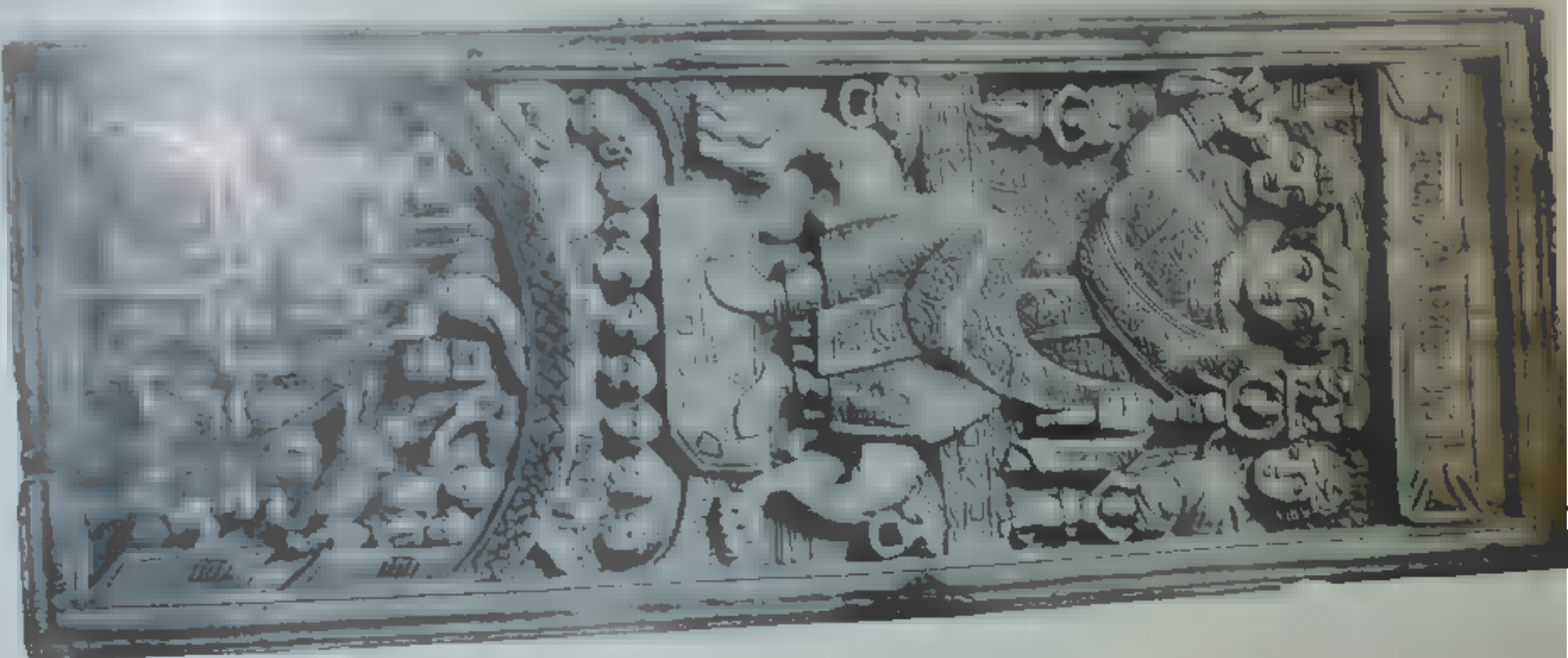


Fig. 1. Relief carving from the Gupta period, 5th-6th c.  
Found at the Gupta site of Aihole, India.



3010/2

ПРАВИЛАХЪ ИСКУССТВЪ БИЗАНТИИ А. С. ТАВРИС



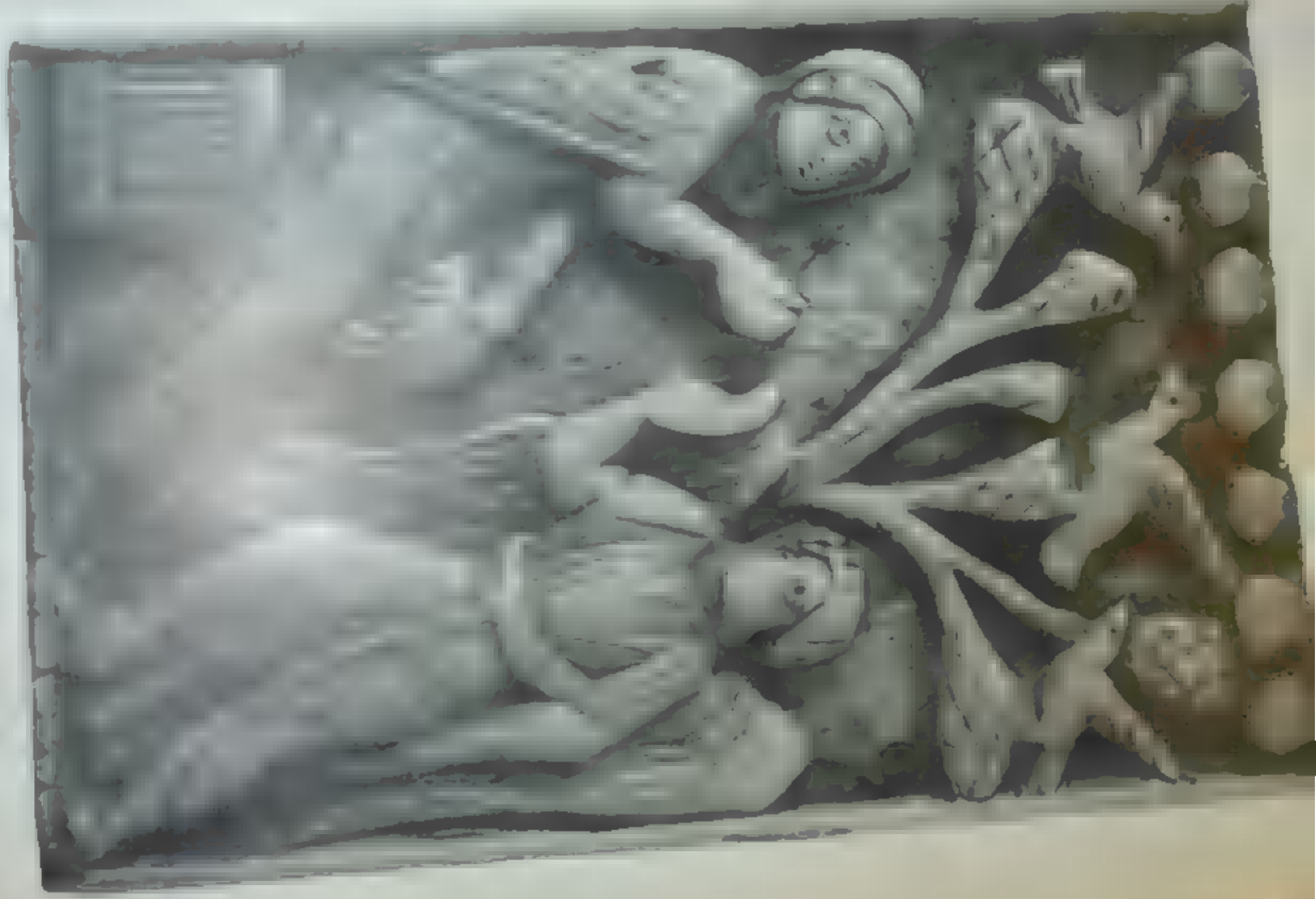


Fig. 1. Detail of the relief from the Temple of Amenhotep III, showing the king and his family.





40. Частъ дитява конюхъ Анастаси. Константиноулъ. 517 г.  
 Portion of the Cosular Diptych of Anastasius. Ivory. 517.



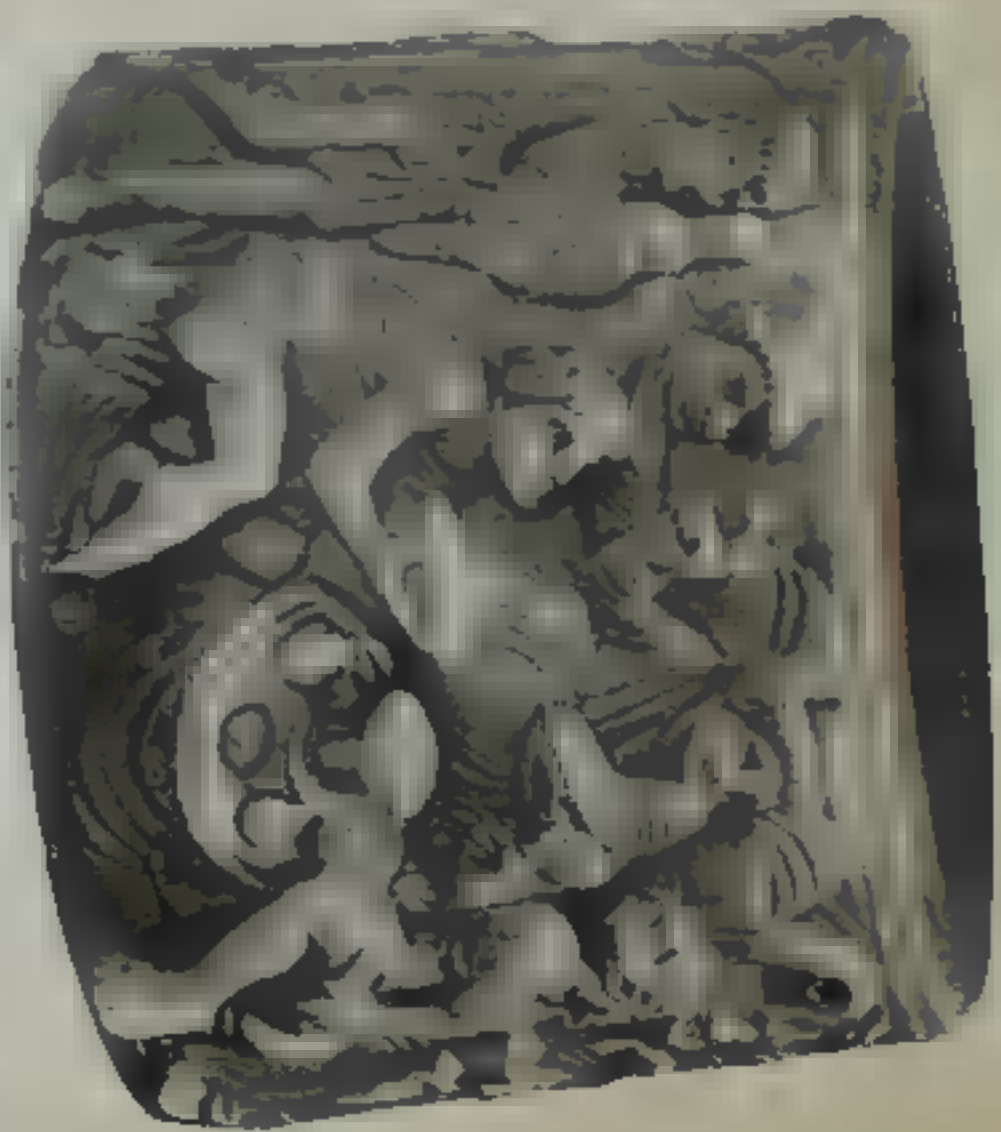


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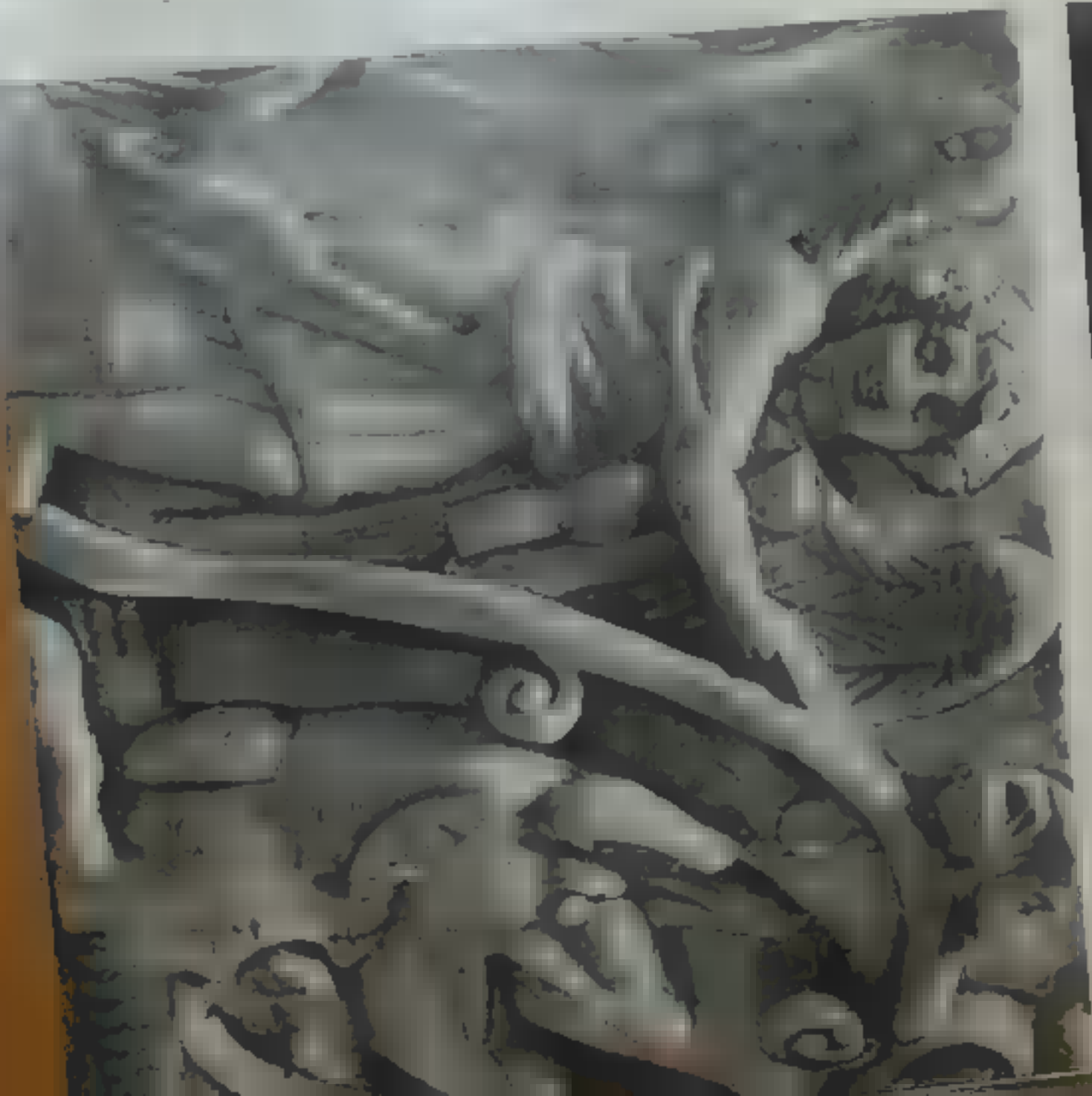
67. The Virgin Mary, seated, holding the Christ Child on her lap. The Virgin Mary is seated, holding the Christ Child on her lap. The Virgin Mary is seated, holding the Christ Child on her lap.

5. Furthermore, it might be argued that  $\mathcal{N}^{\text{int}}$  is not induced from the  $\mathcal{N}^{\text{ext}}$  of the ambient space. From the table of logarithmic invariants,  $\mathcal{N}^{\text{int}}$  is not induced from  $\mathcal{N}^{\text{ext}}$ .

[illegible]



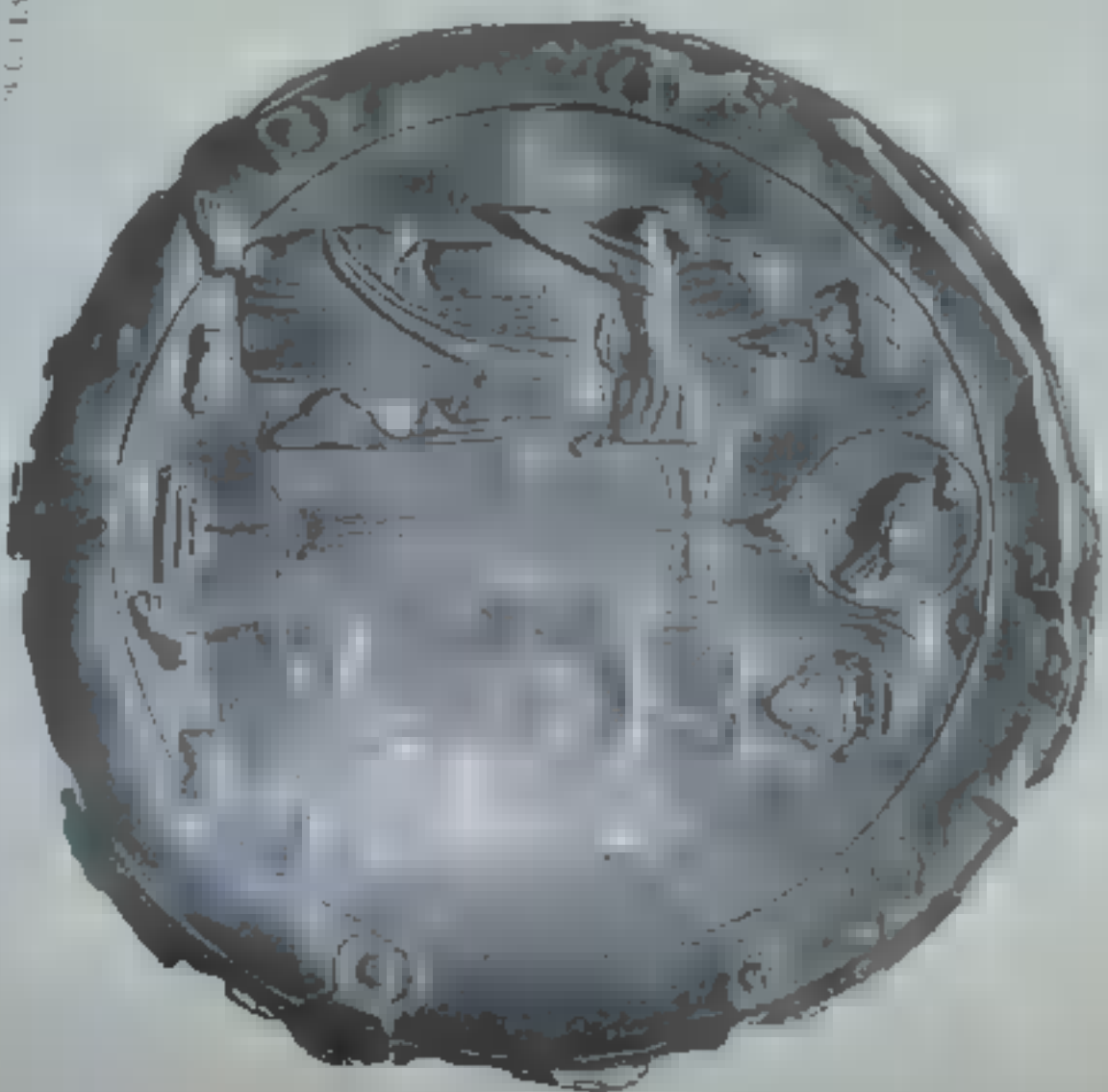
46. Jorua with her 1700-1800 AD  
 Detail of the Pyre of the South  
 looking under the ground



47. Jorua with her 1700-1800 AD  
 Detail of the Pyre of the South  
 looking under the ground



16. Mirror with figure of a woman  
from the 1st century AD.  
The mirror is from the 1st century AD.  
The mirror is from the 1st century AD.



17. Mirror with figure of a woman  
from the 1st century AD.  
The mirror is from the 1st century AD.  
The mirror is from the 1st century AD.

1880605



to the left, opposite  
the Egyptian Art in  
the Gipsy Library.

In the room of the Egyptian collection  
located at the Egyptian Art in  
the Gipsy Library.

51. Between the room of the Egyptian collection  
and the room of the Egyptian Art in  
the Gipsy Library.





52. *Pharaoh, Queen, in arched niche, with other figures.*  
Pyramid of Amenemhat III, 18th Dynasty, Egypt. 18th cent. B.C.

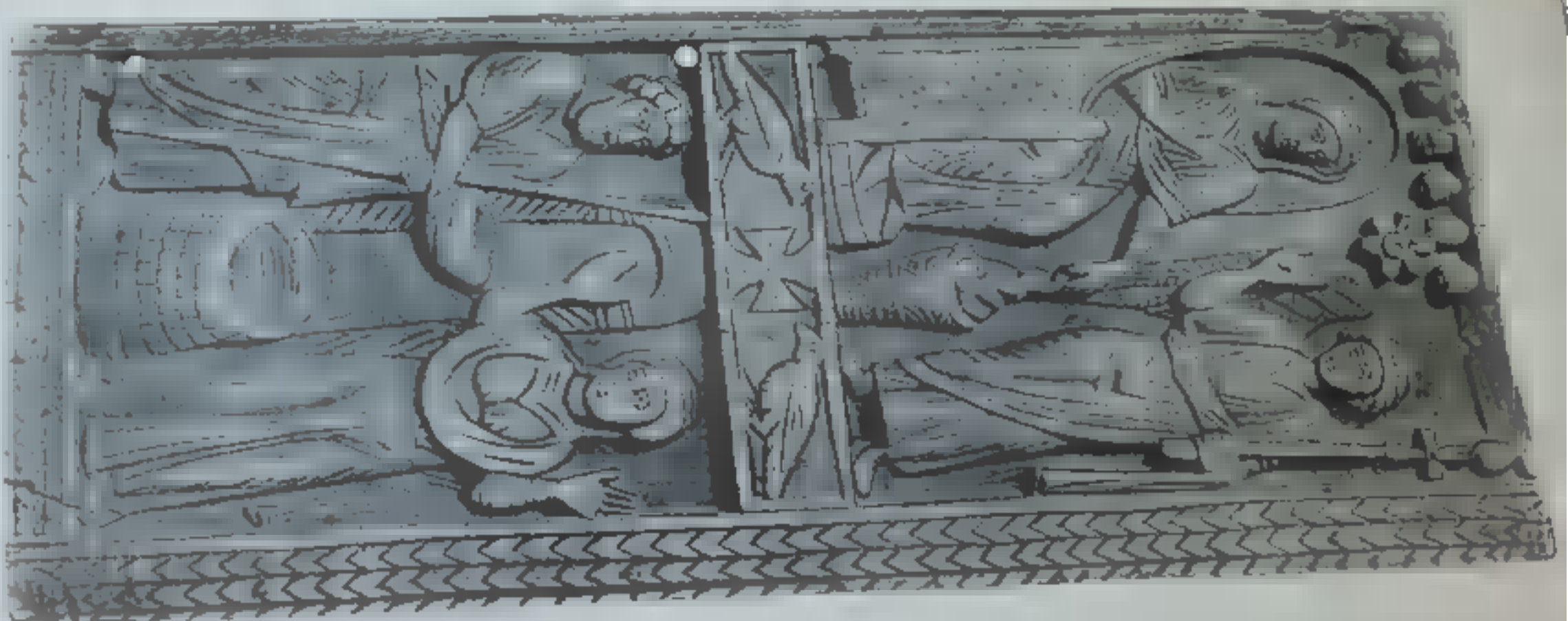


Fig. 1. A fragment of a column representing an Egyptian deity, with a lotus flower in his hand. The lotus flower is the symbol of the goddess Isis. The fragment is from the Temple of Isis at Philae, Egypt. (Fig. 1)



Fig. 2. A fragment of a column representing an Egyptian deity, with a lotus flower in his hand. The lotus flower is the symbol of the goddess Isis. The fragment is from the Temple of Isis at Philae, Egypt. (Fig. 2)





56. The Annunciation. Ivory, carved on a bone core. Constantinian period. VI in.  
 Portion of a tapestry. The Annunciation and Birth of the Virgin. Ivory. VII cent.

1980603





Two seated female figures, possibly from the 17th century, from the collection of the British Museum.





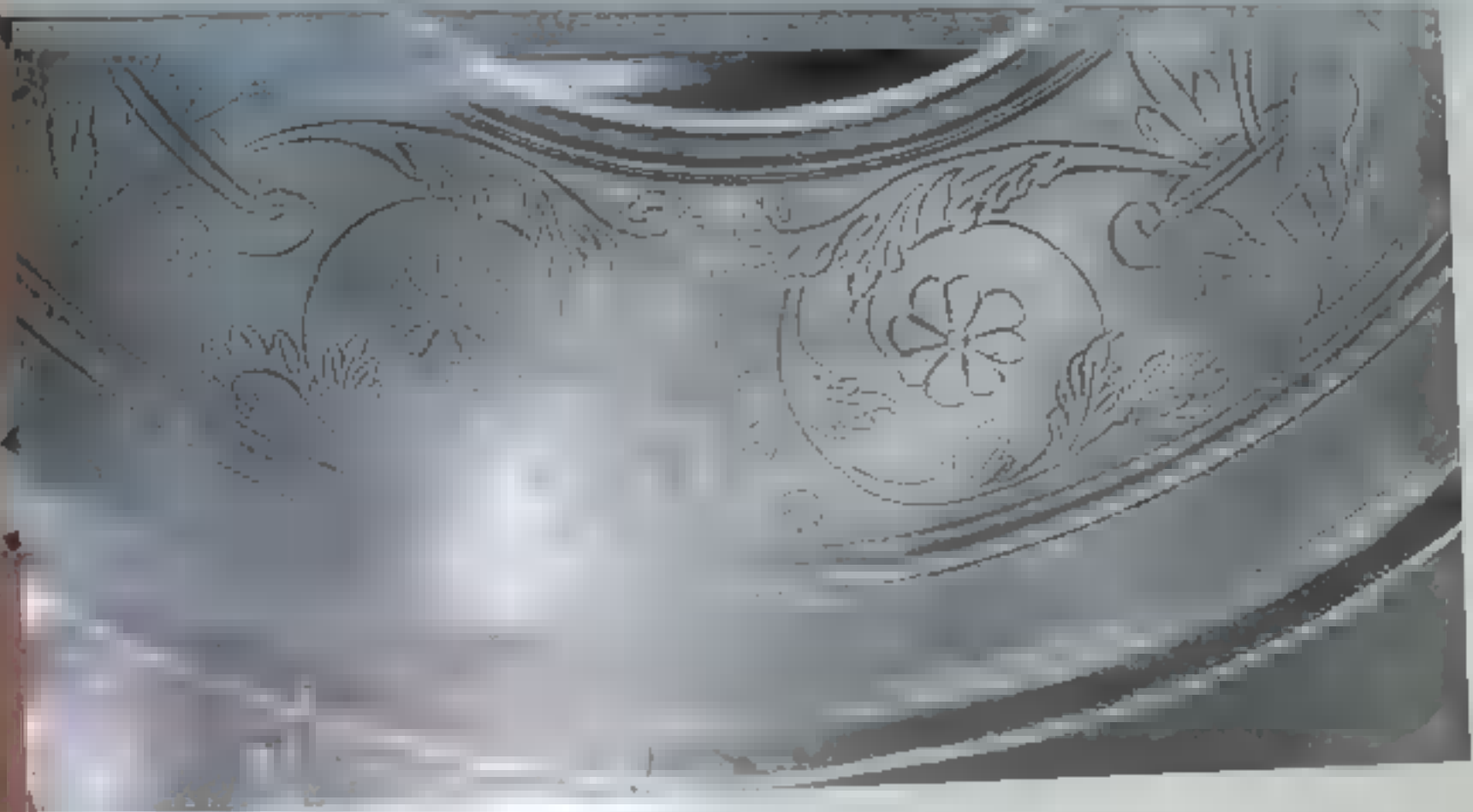


Figure 1. Book cover design.

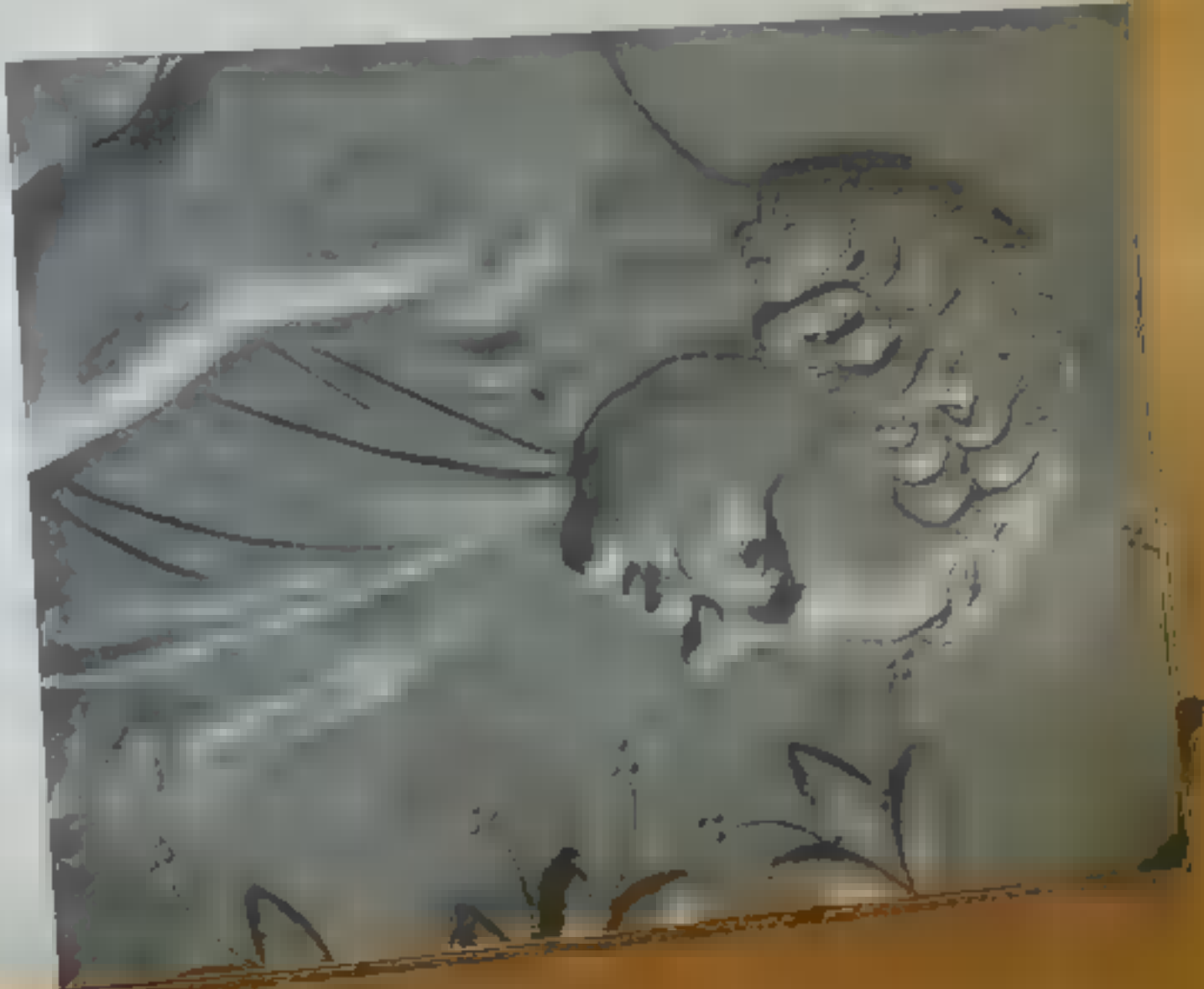


Figure 2. Book cover design.

3090387

Fig. 1. The figure of a woman in a long dress, standing in a field, with a large basket on her back. The figure is made of wood and is painted in black and white. The figure is standing in a field with a fence in the background.







Figure 1. A shallow, open-mouthed bowl, possibly  
made of clay, with a pattern of small, dark, irregular  
shapes on the interior.

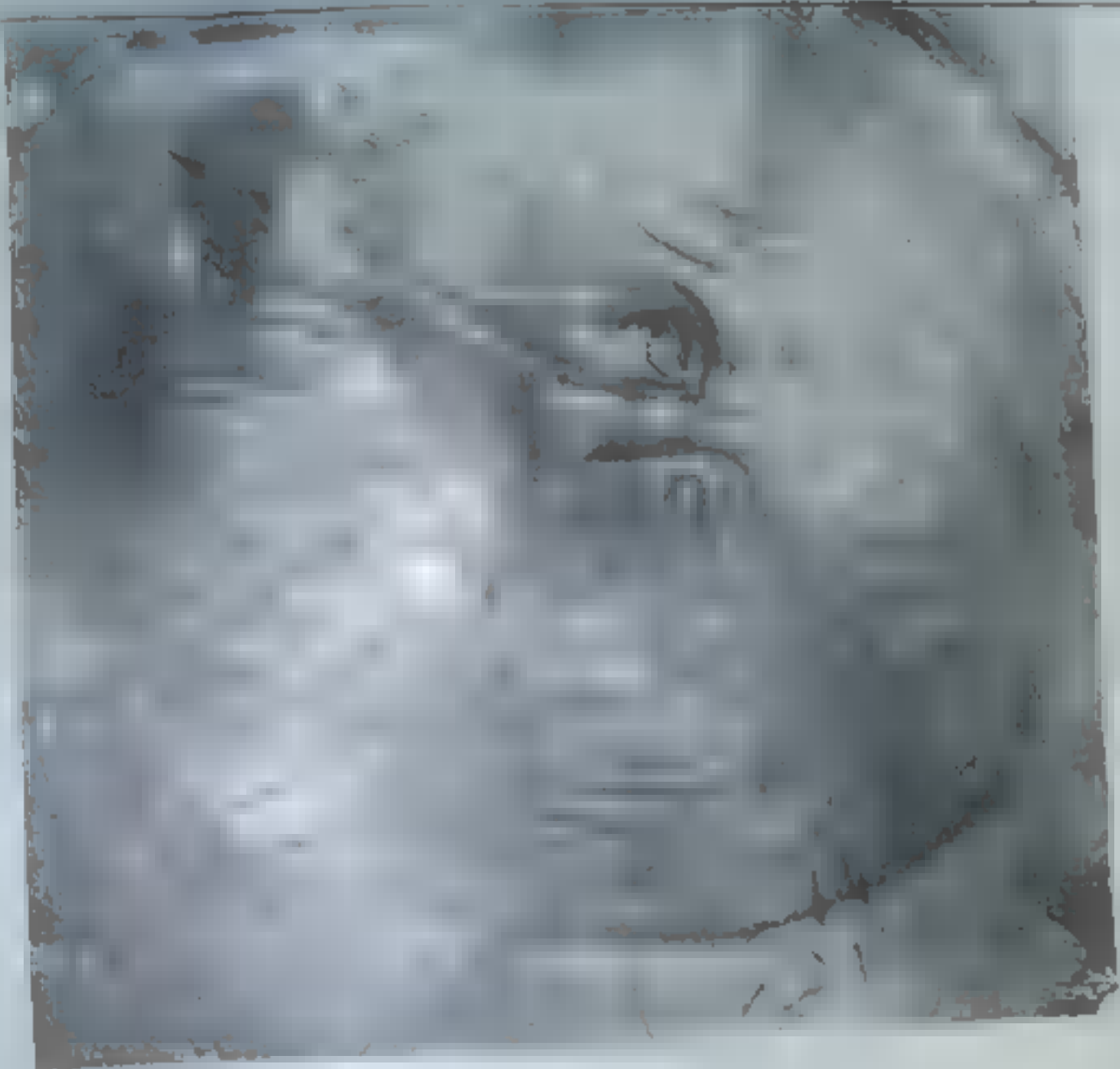
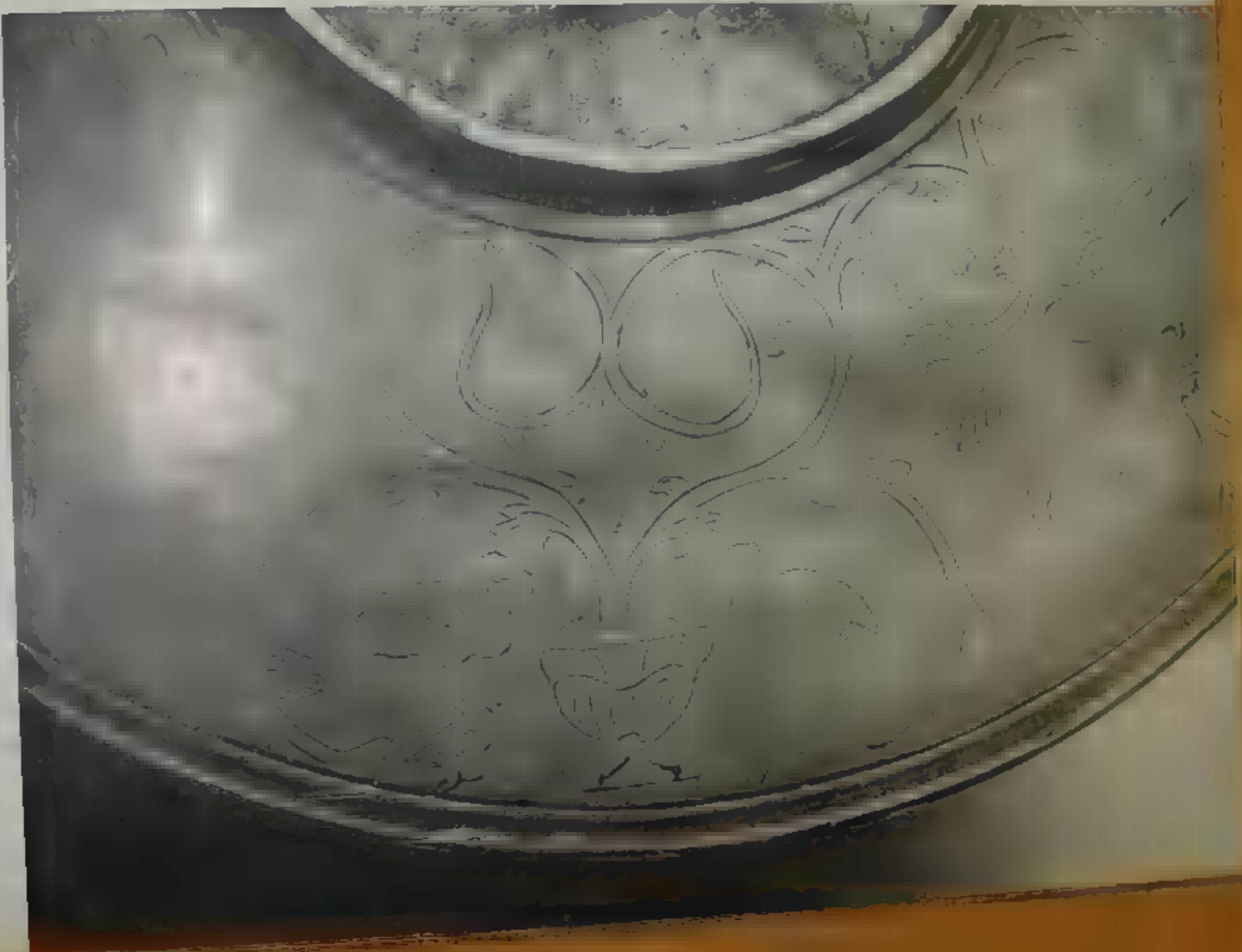


Figure 2. A shallow, open-mouthed bowl, possibly  
made of clay, with a pattern of small, dark, irregular  
shapes on the interior.



10. The scene of the battle of the Marston, 1141, as depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry. The figure in the center is the king, Harold Godwinson, who was killed in the battle. The figure on the left is the Danish leader, Cnut, who defeated Harold. The figure on the right is the English leader, Godwin, who was killed in the battle. The background shows the landscape of the battle site, with hills and a body of water.





62. Detail of the Reverse of the Dish (Fig. 62).  
*Platanus occidentalis* (Fig. 62).

1930603

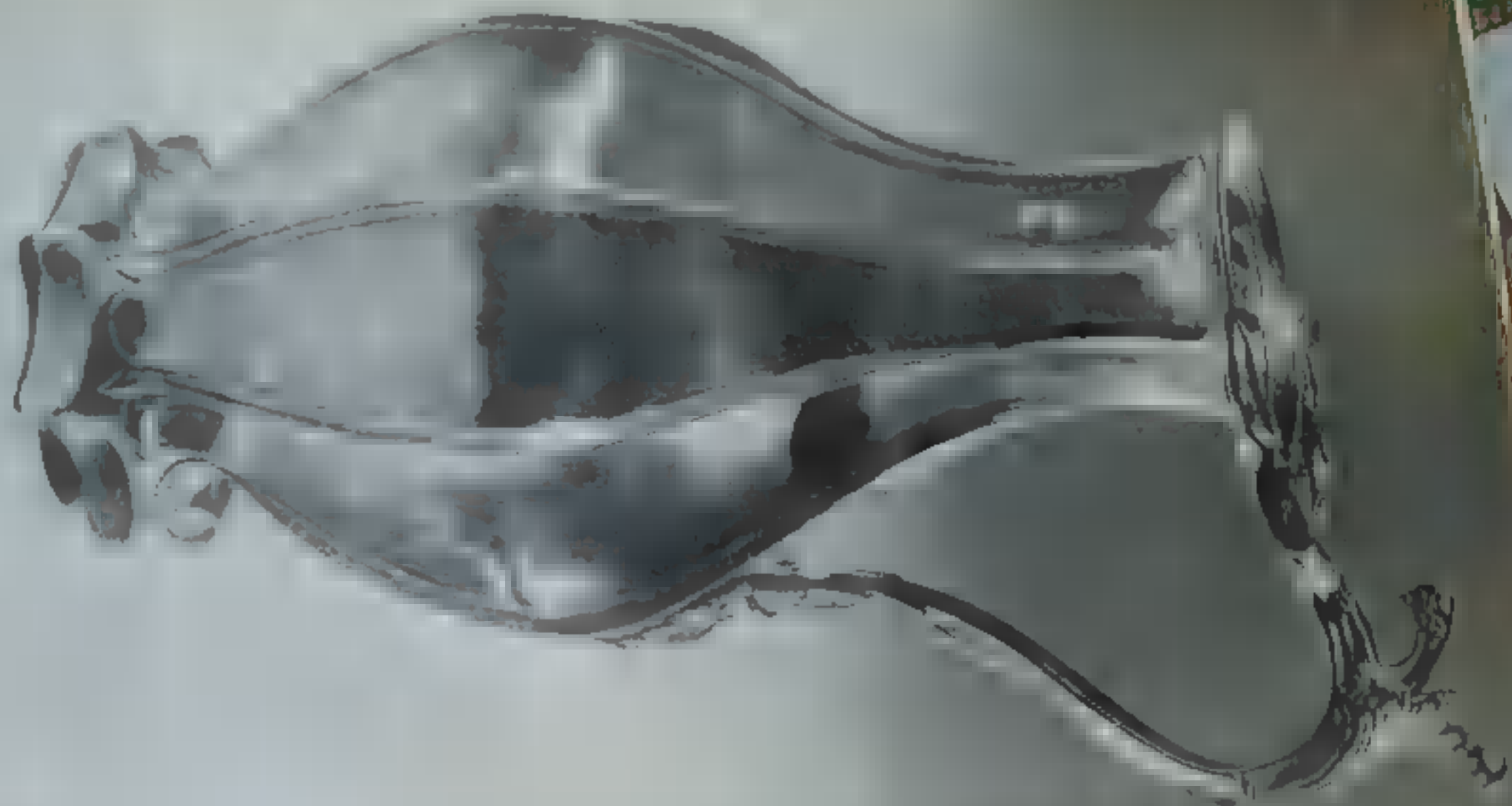


Fig. 1. Vase, No. 1930603, from the collection of the British Museum.



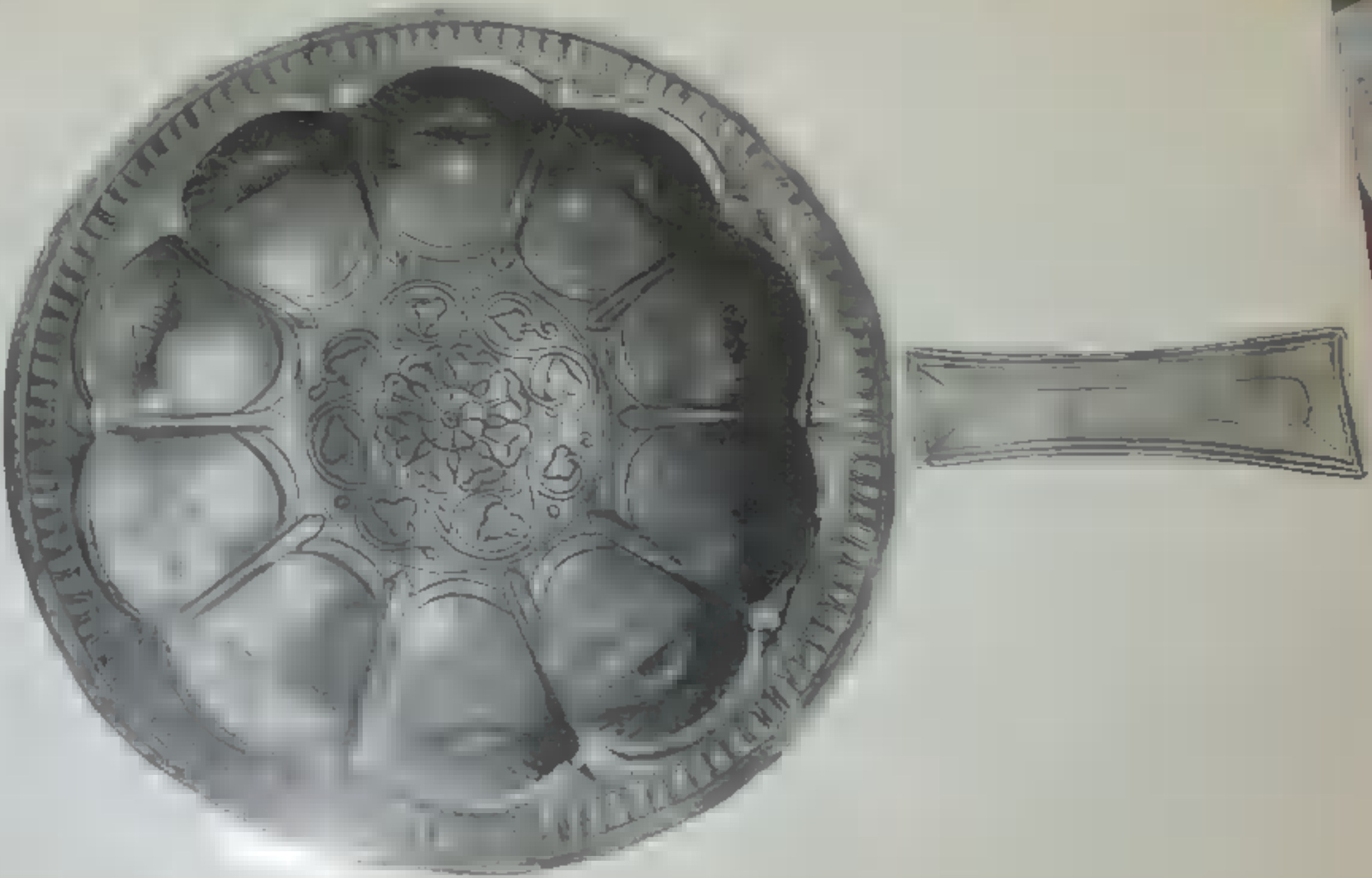




Fig. 1. Composite capital.

1880605

Fig. 1. A silver bowl, with a handle, from the tomb of a Pharaoh, about 1800 B.C.



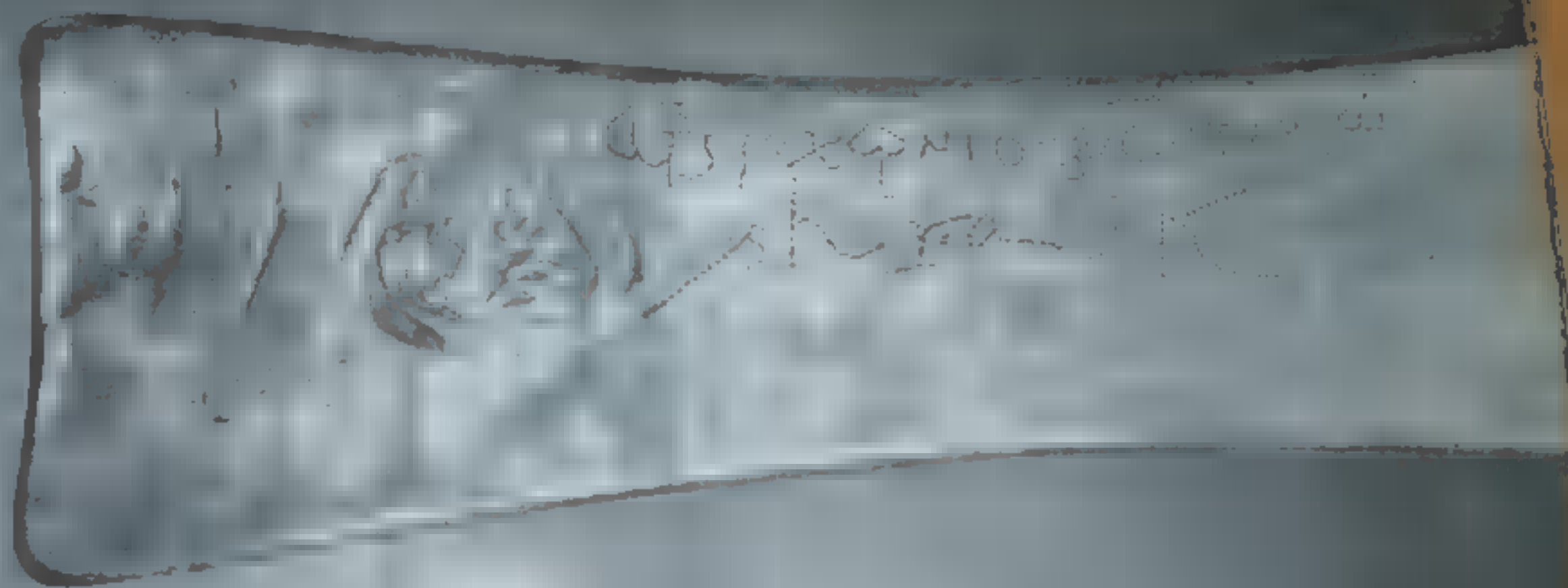
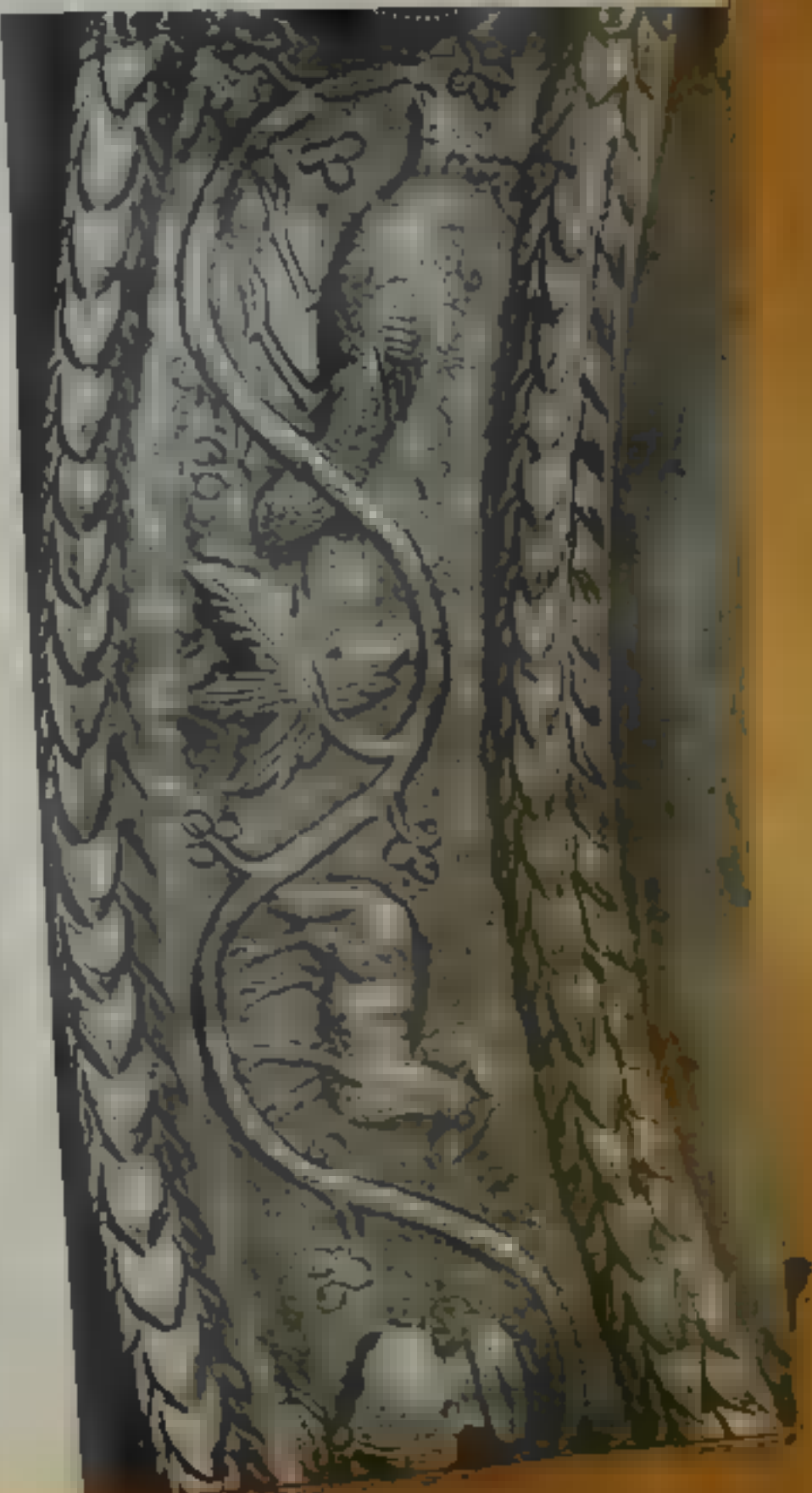


Fig. 10. The Plate. Fig. 10. Inscription on the Reverse of the Handle.





21. *Engraving of the clock face of the tower of the Palace of the Kings, in the city of Valencia, Spain.*



72. Potoo on a branch (Hasepua) (73).  
In the center of the branch of Hasepua (Hasepua) (73).



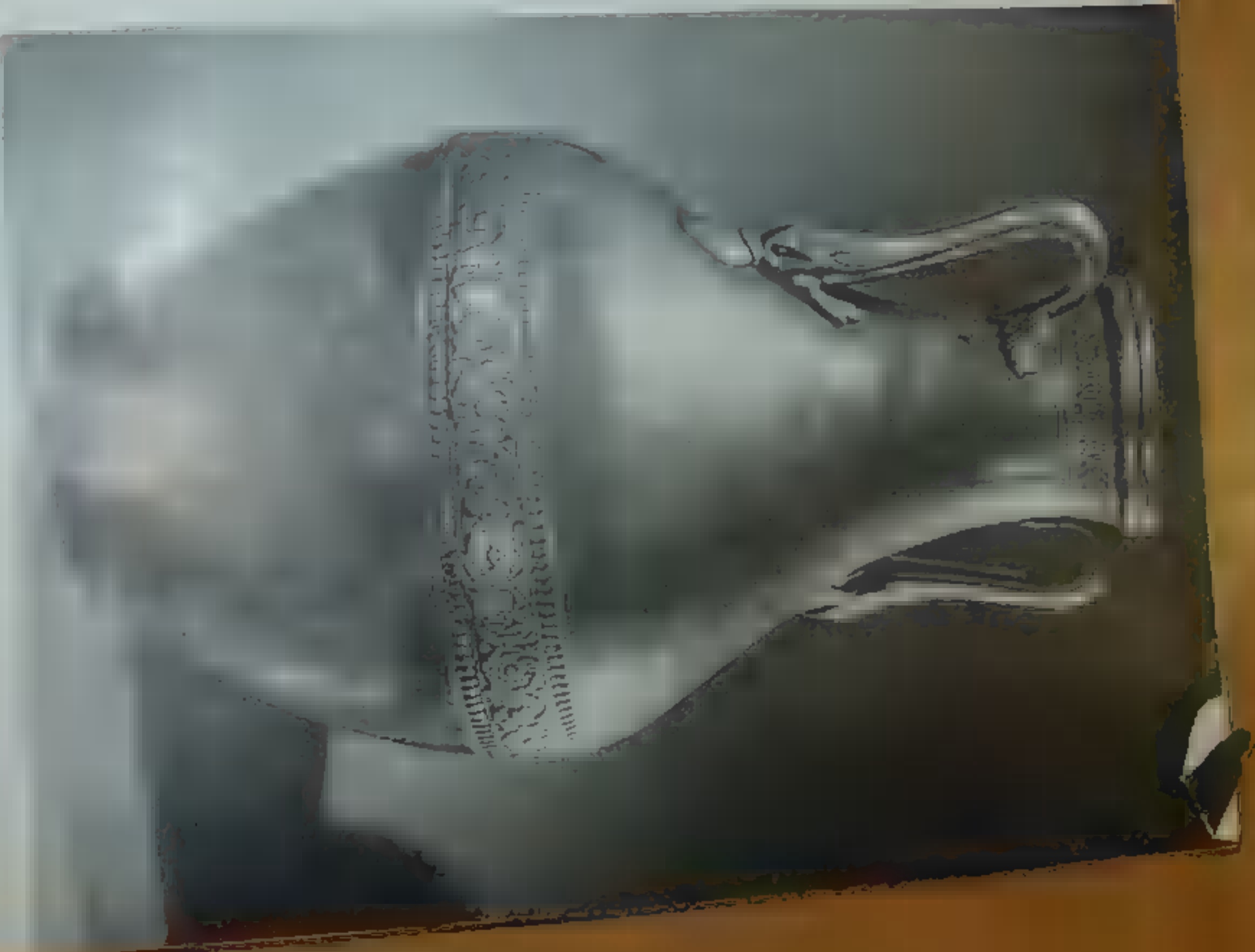
73. Potoo on a branch (Hasepua) (74).  
In the center of the branch of Hasepua (Hasepua) (74).



24. Reverse of a silver coin, 17th century.  
British Museum, London.

1880605





28. Амфора (капитель,Inventory V.1.10.  
Amphora, Silver gilt, VIII cent.

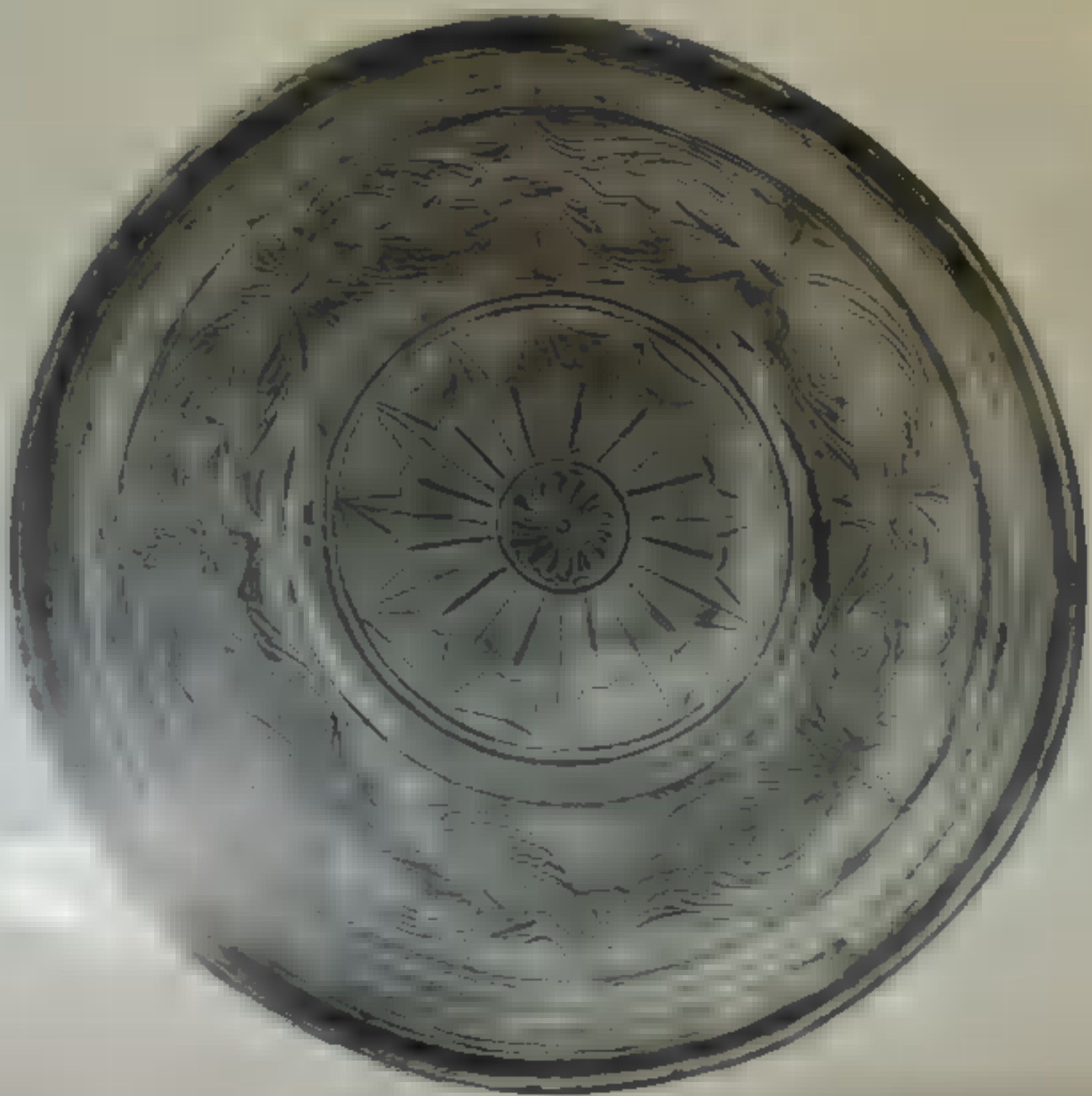
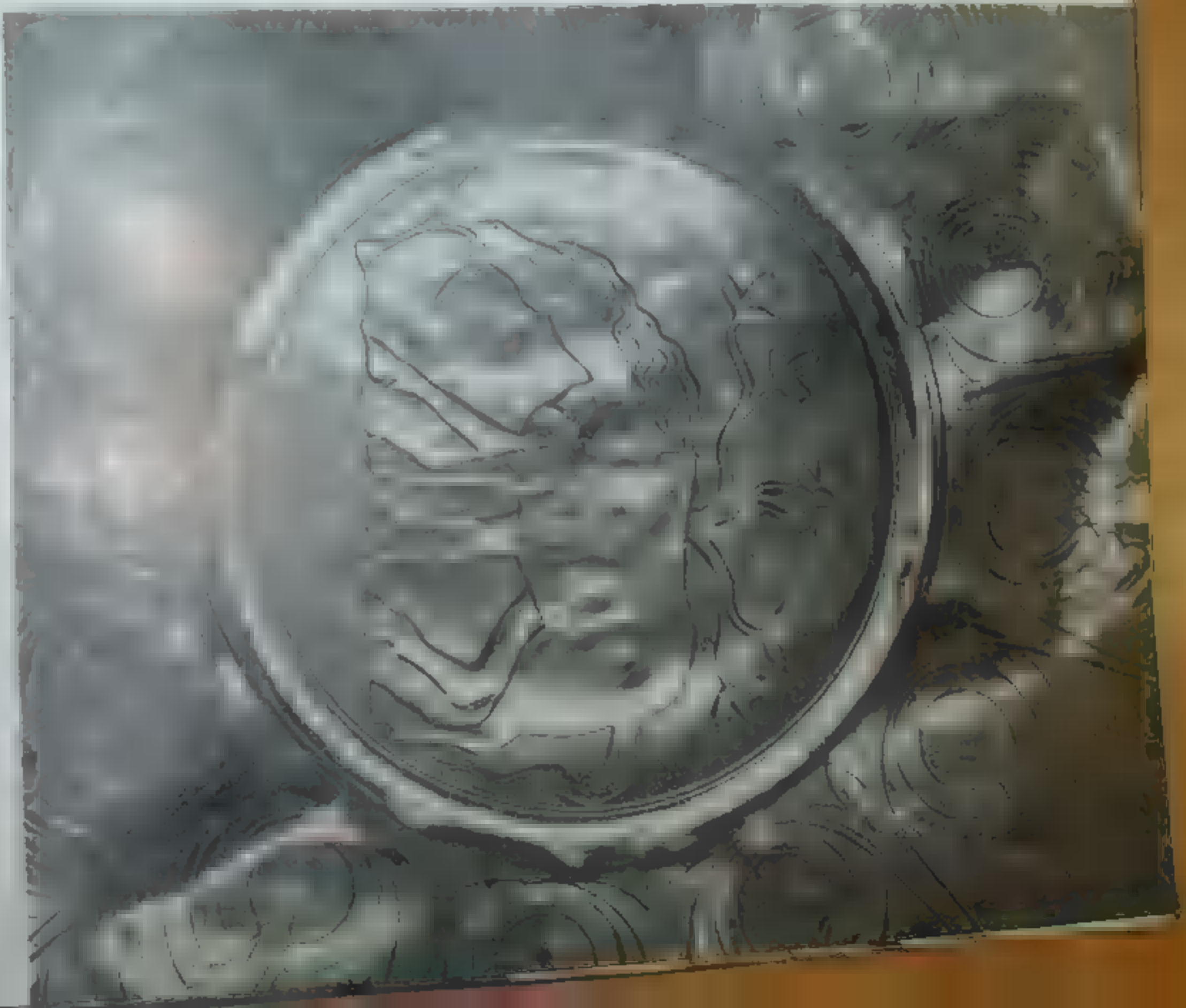




Fig. 1. The Temple of the Ancestral Spirits, Taichung, Taiwan.







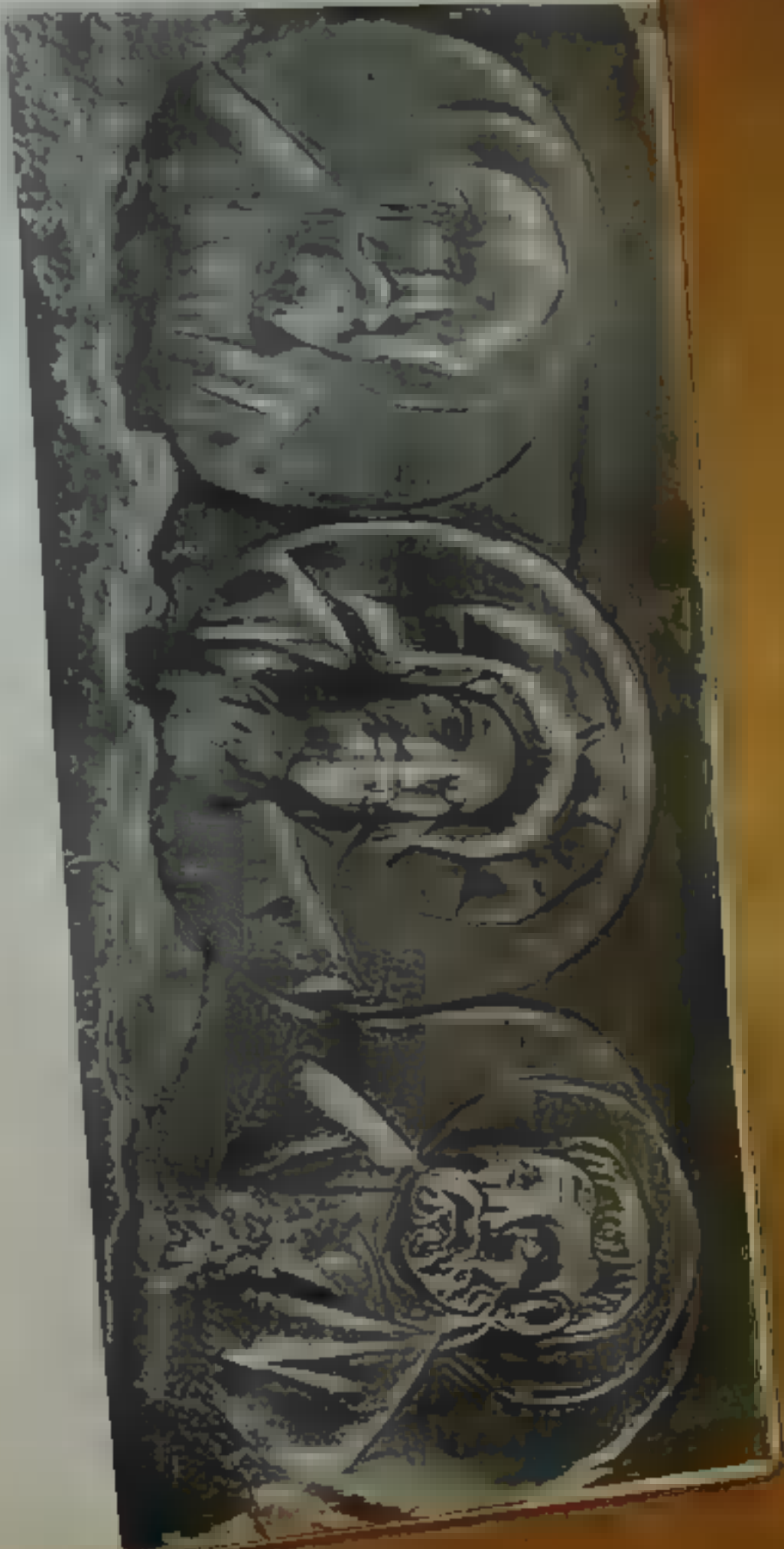
79. Detail of the Dish (Fig. 79).

1980608

Fig. 1. The front cover of the book, showing the title and the author's name.





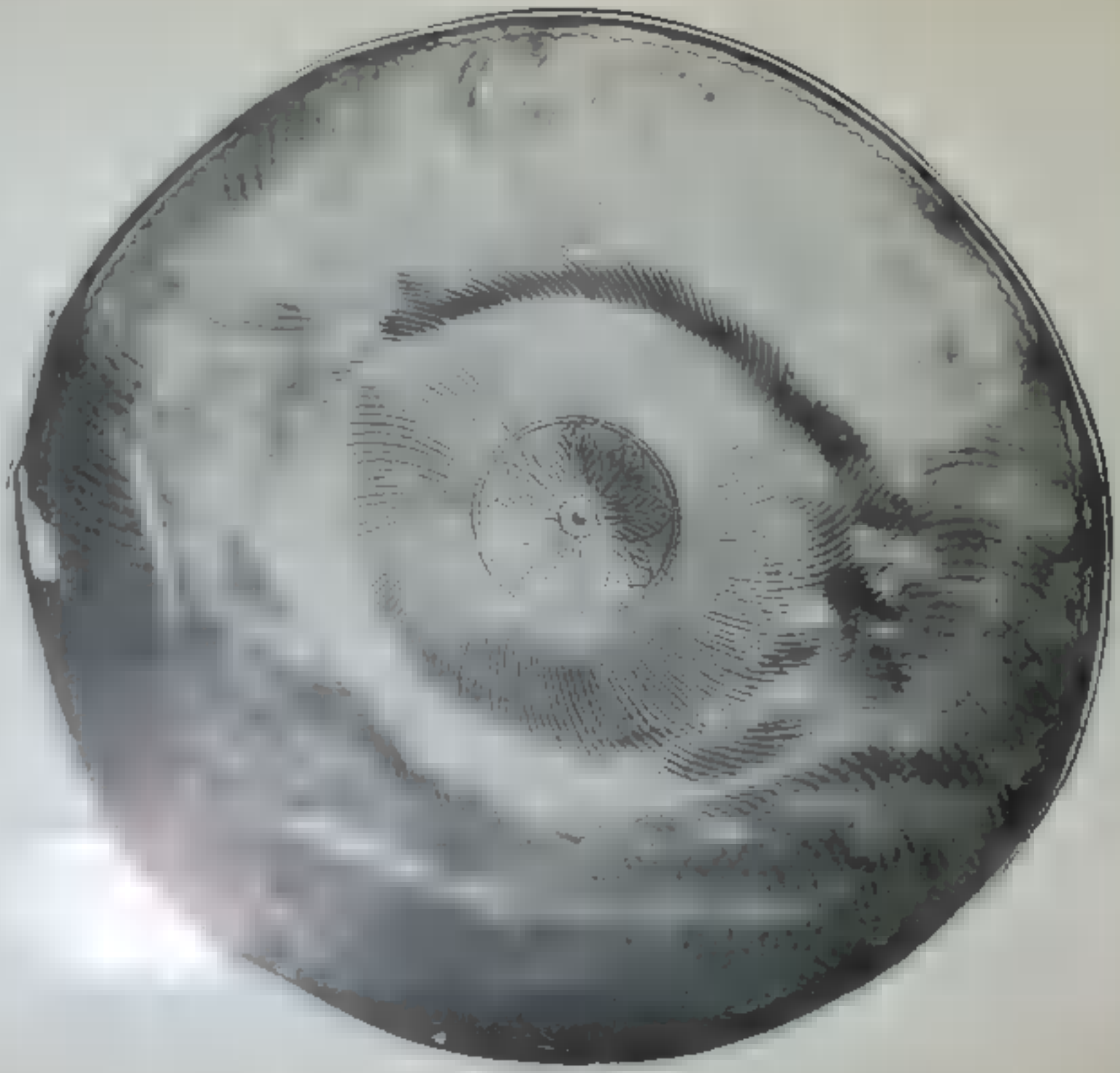


81. Three gold coins (200)  
 (Religious, Christ and the Apostles, Silver, 200)



82. A gold coin (200)  
 (Religious, Christ and the Apostles, Silver, 200)

309032



309032. *Ammonia* (Fossil) from the Cretaceous of the Pacific Ocean. (See page 100.)

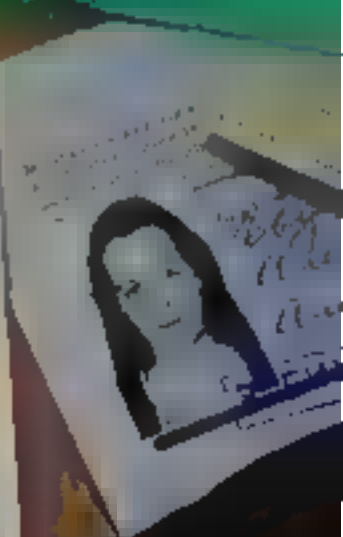




Fig. 1. Mexican teller (teller) of the cross, silver, 18th cent.  
 From the collection of the Cross, Silver, 18th cent.



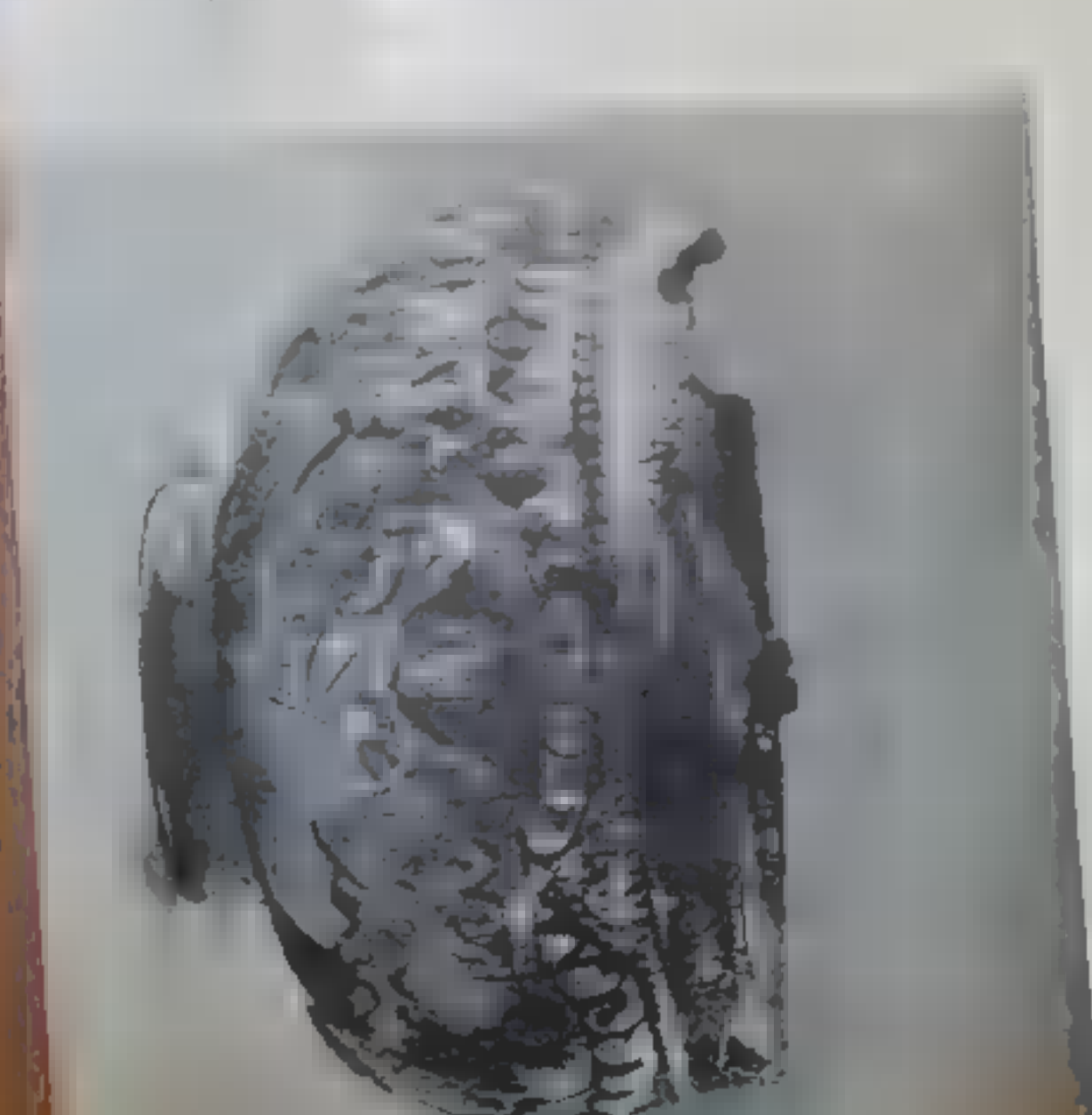
3690387

[illegible]

Fig. 1. The ...  
The ...  
The ...



Fig. 2. The ...  
The ...  
The ...





48. Figure of a person in a dynamic pose, possibly a dancer or acrobat, surrounded by stylized clouds or smoke. The illustration is framed by a thick black border.







80. *Ishtar in Combat* (93).  
Part of the *Ishtar* (Fig. 88).

30

ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВЕНАТИИ A.B.BAHIK



Рисунок 1. Фронтон и фриз храма Аполлона в Дельфах. В центре — статуя Аполлона. Вверху — статуя Дианы. Внизу — статуя Артемиды. В центре — статуя Аполлона. Вверху — статуя Дианы. Внизу — статуя Артемиды.

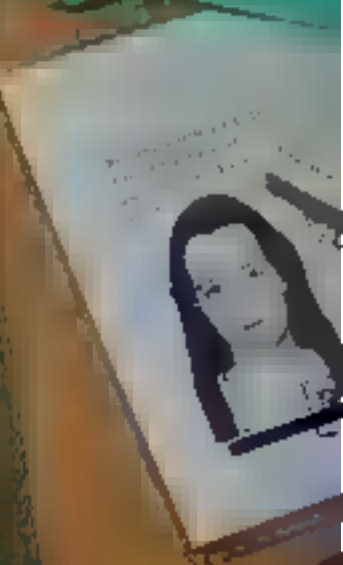




Fig. 1. The photograph  
of the person in the nightgown.





Fig. 1. A female figure, possibly a deity, seated on the throne of the throne.

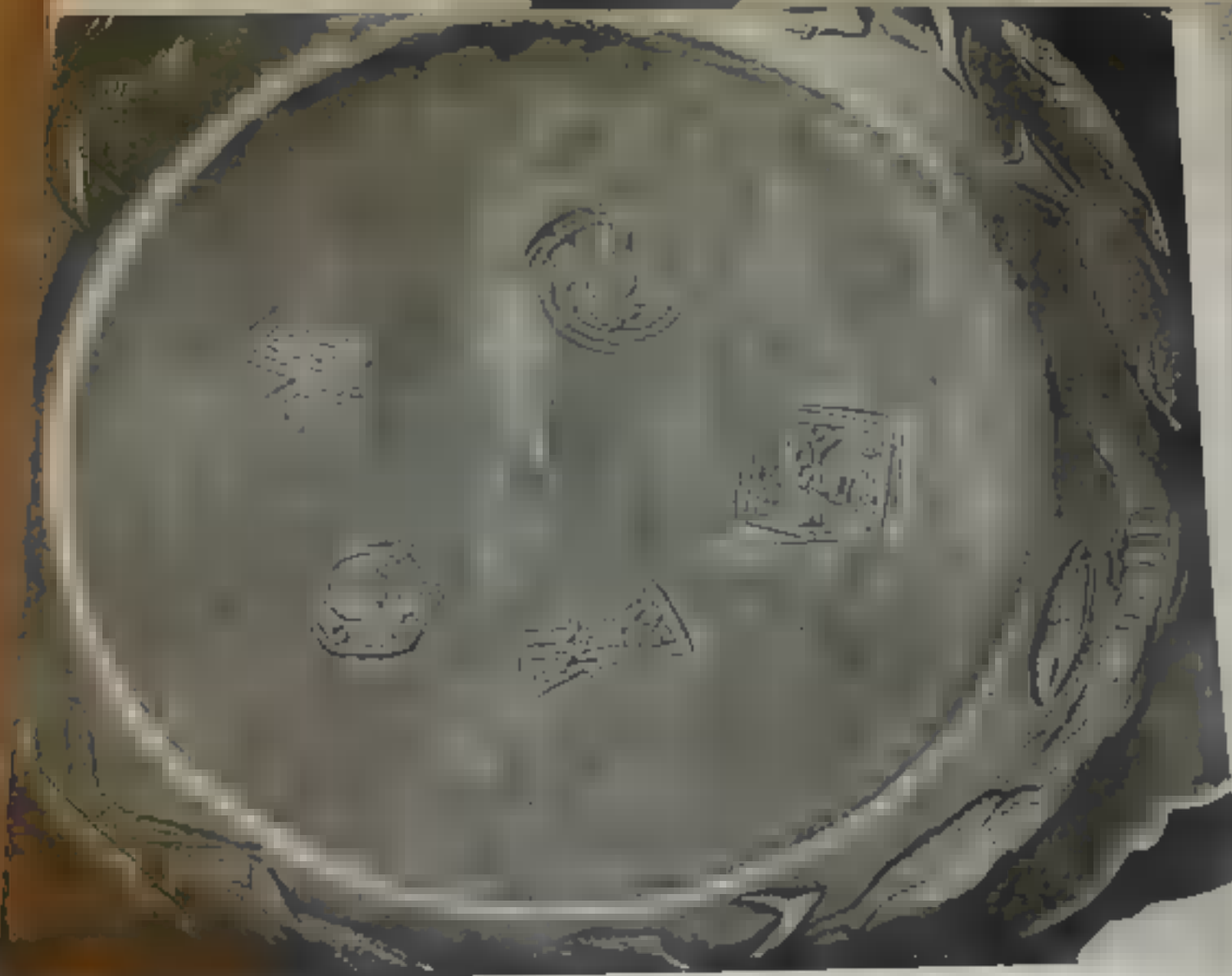


Fig. 2. A female figure, possibly a deity, seated on the throne of the throne.



Fig. 101. Central Stamp  
of the Postmark.

ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВИАНАНТИН А.Б.БАХИ



Фигура женщины, сидящей на троне, в одежде, украшенной орнаментом.

Фигура женщины, сидящей на троне, в одежде, украшенной орнаментом.









Fig. 1. Bracelet, 1st century AD.  
From the collection of the  
Museum of the City of Moscow.



100. Aomori, Cappelgo, Kuten IV-VII an.  
Spoons, Silver, Late IVth - VII cent.



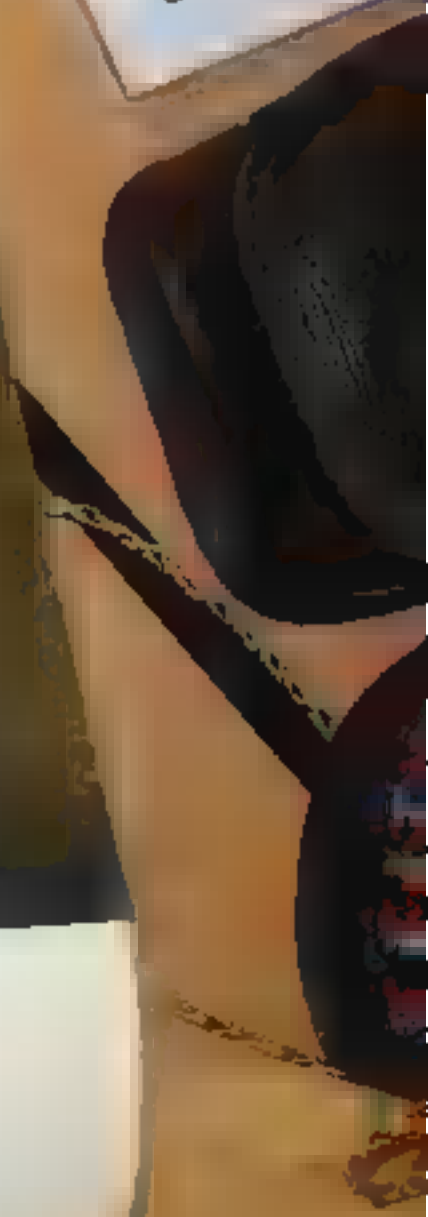
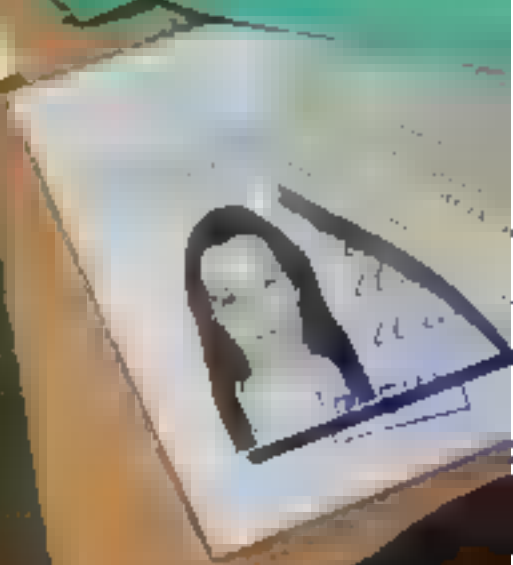
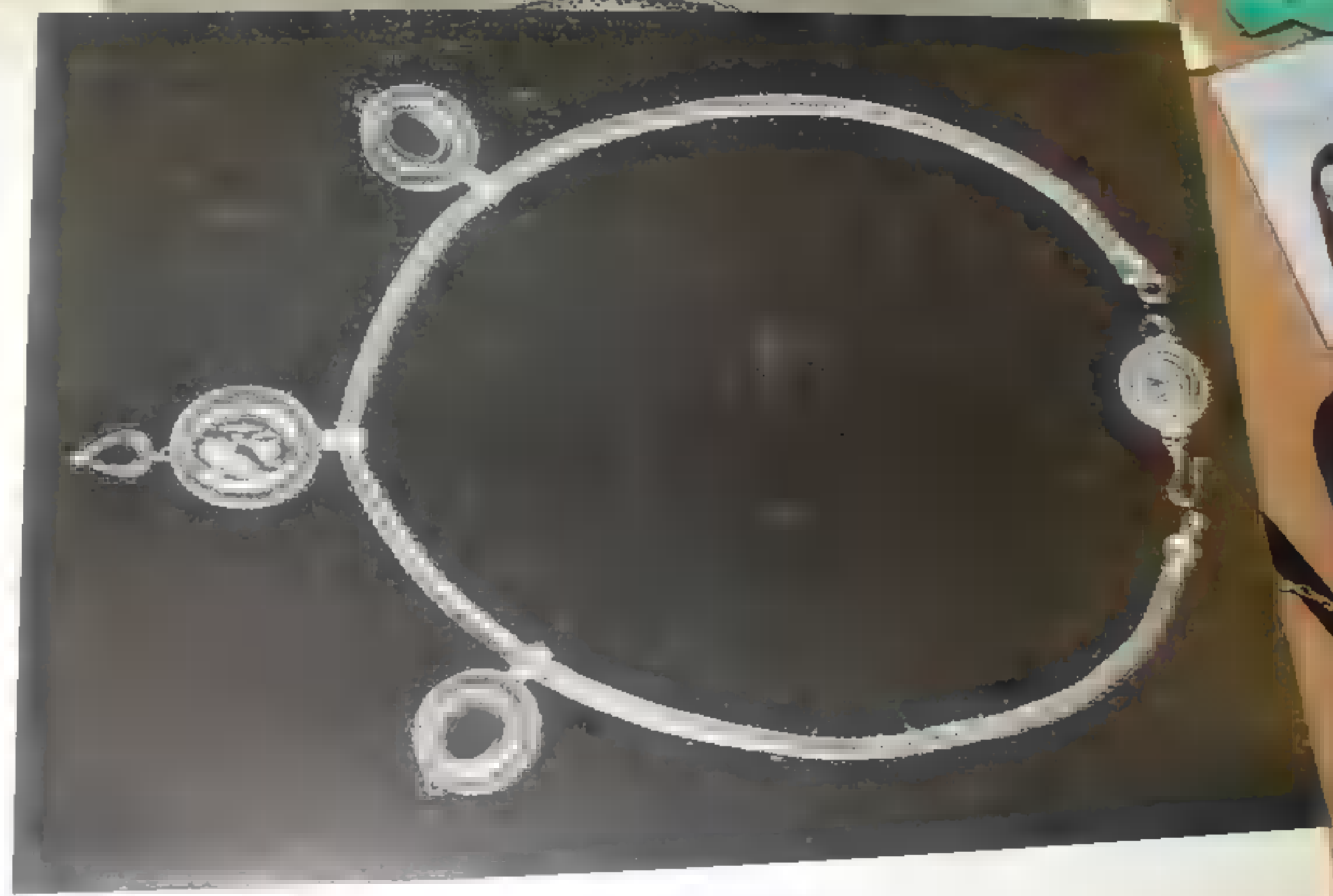




Fig. 1. A large necklace with a circular pendant and a long chain of beads. (Museum of the History of Art, University of Oxford)

ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВИААНТИН А.В. БАНИК







THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Рис. 11. Золотые кольца с рубином и изумрудами.

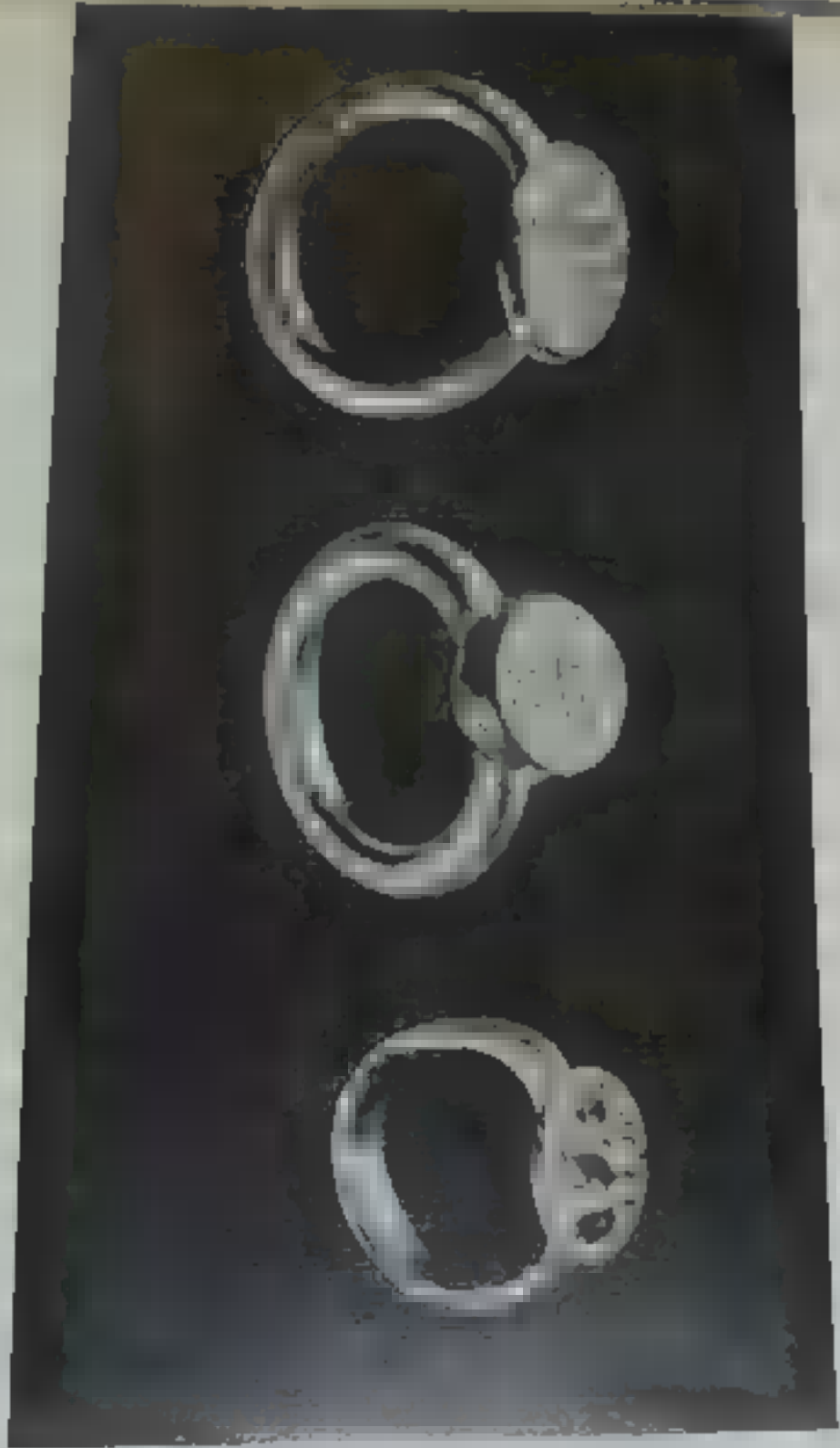
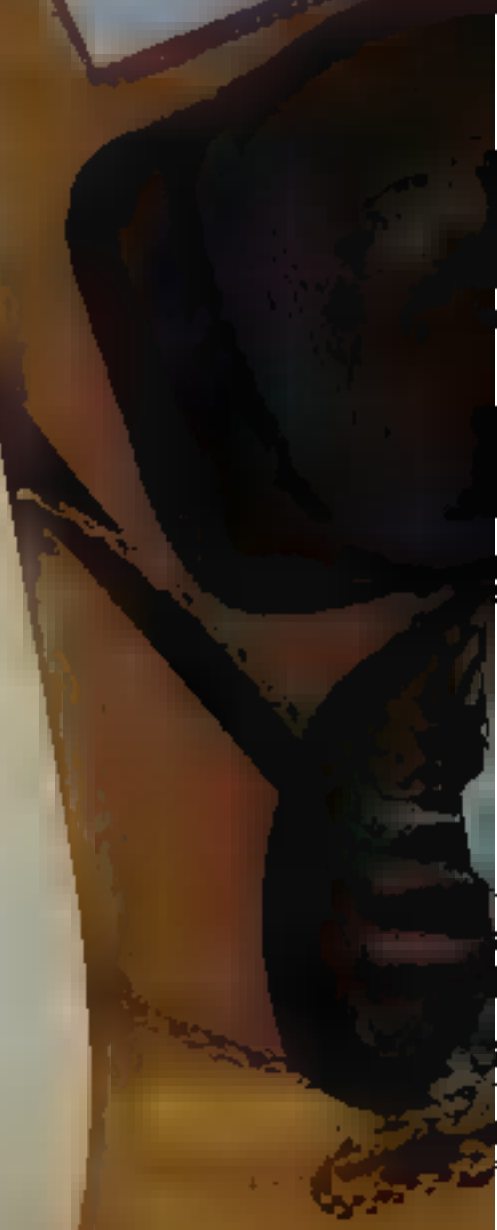
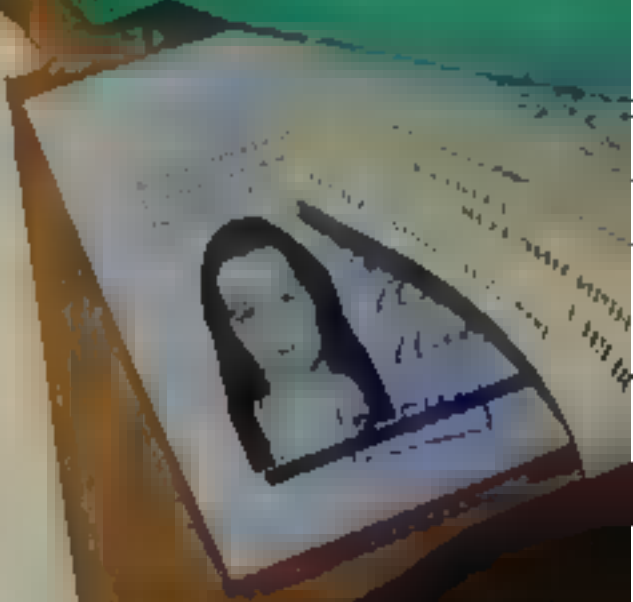
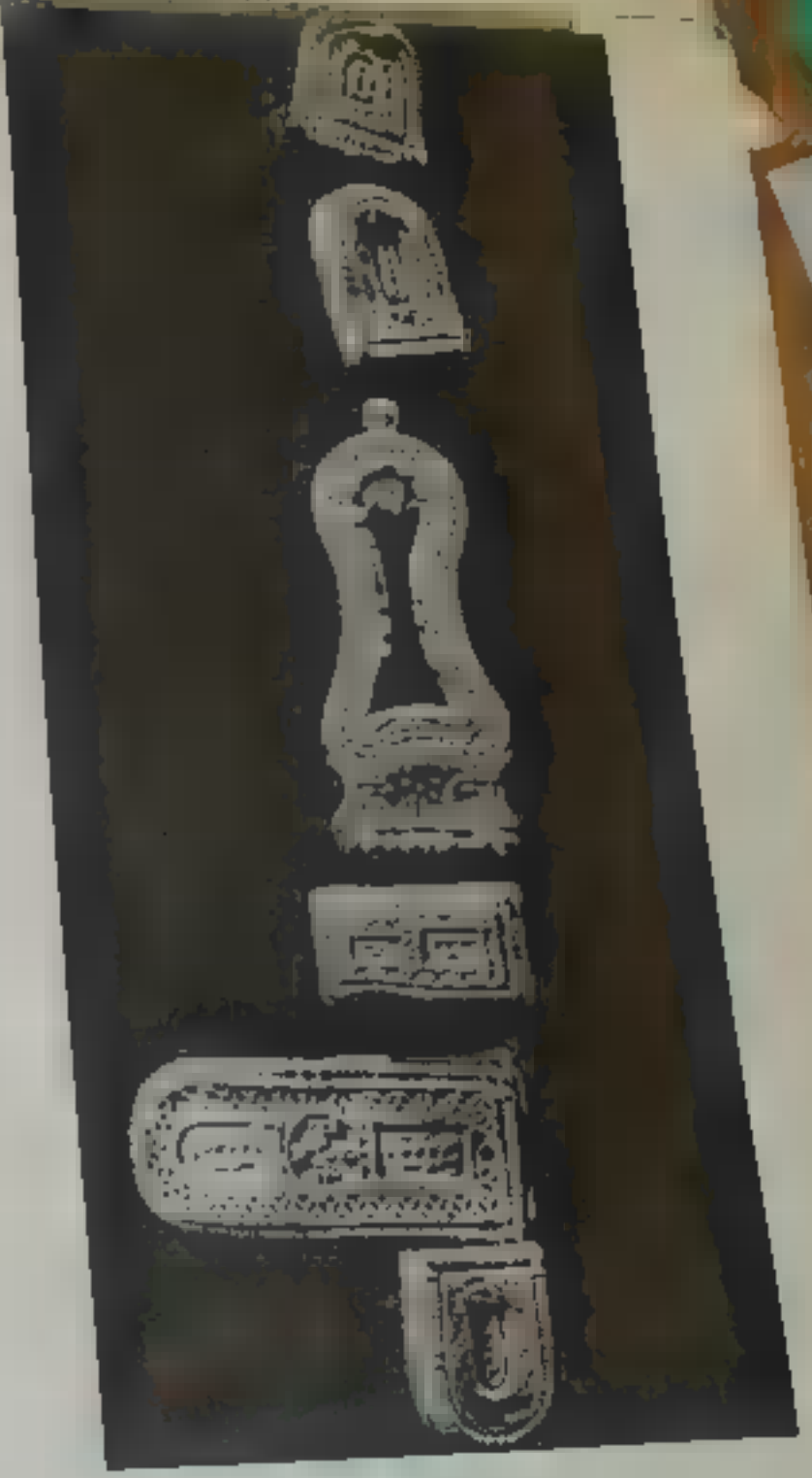


Рис. 12. Золотые кольца с рубином и изумрудами.



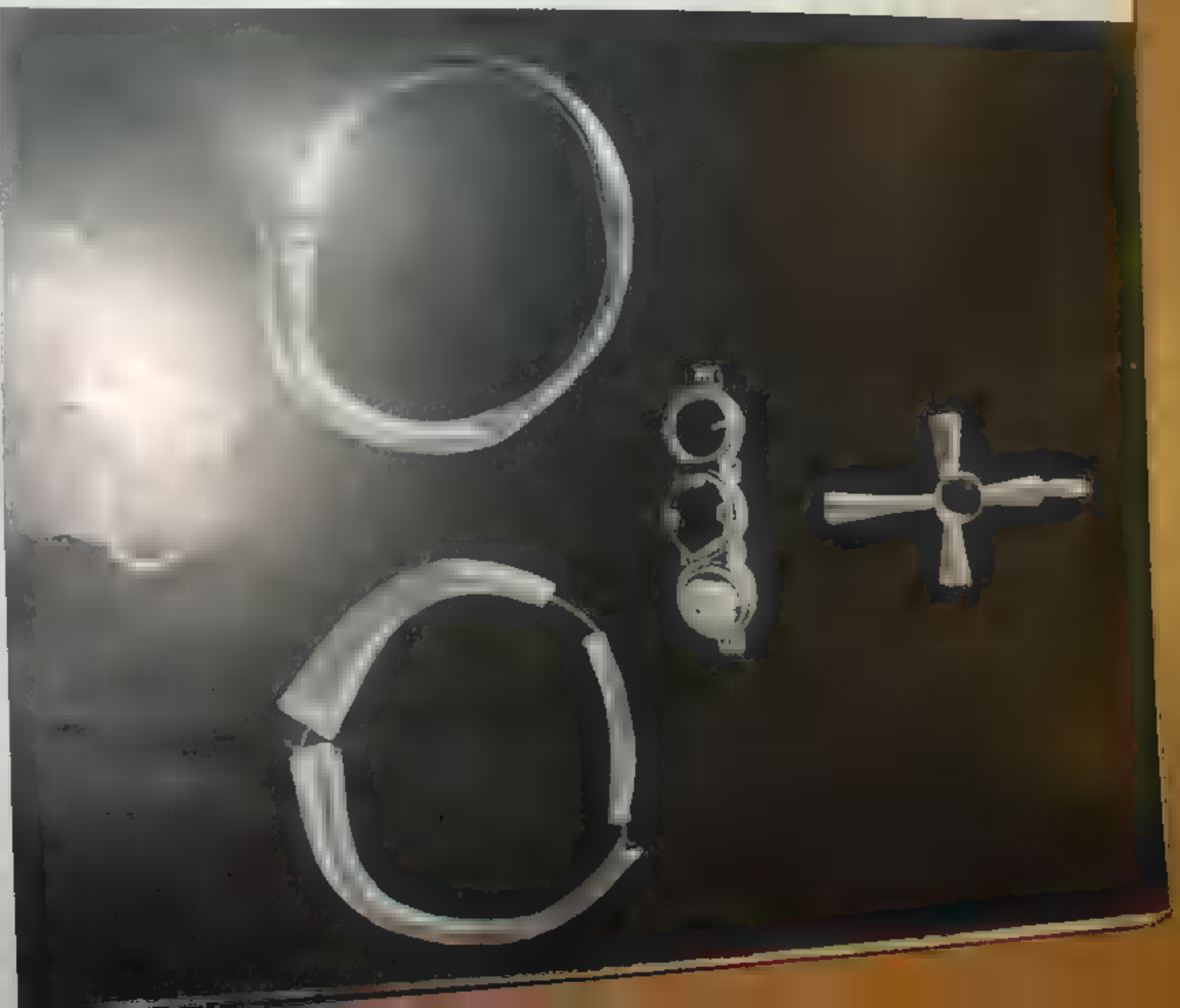


Fig. 1. 1. Large, circular pendant; 2. Small, rectangular pendant; 3. Large, oval pendant; 4. Small, cross pendant.







The Hours of the Virgin: a manuscript illuminated in the style of the Hours of the Virgin and Child King in the 14th century.





[illegible]



113. Икона: Святые Савва и Варлаам. Энкаустика на дереве. VII (X) в.  
Icon: SS Sava and Barlaam. Encaustic on Wood. VII (X) cent.

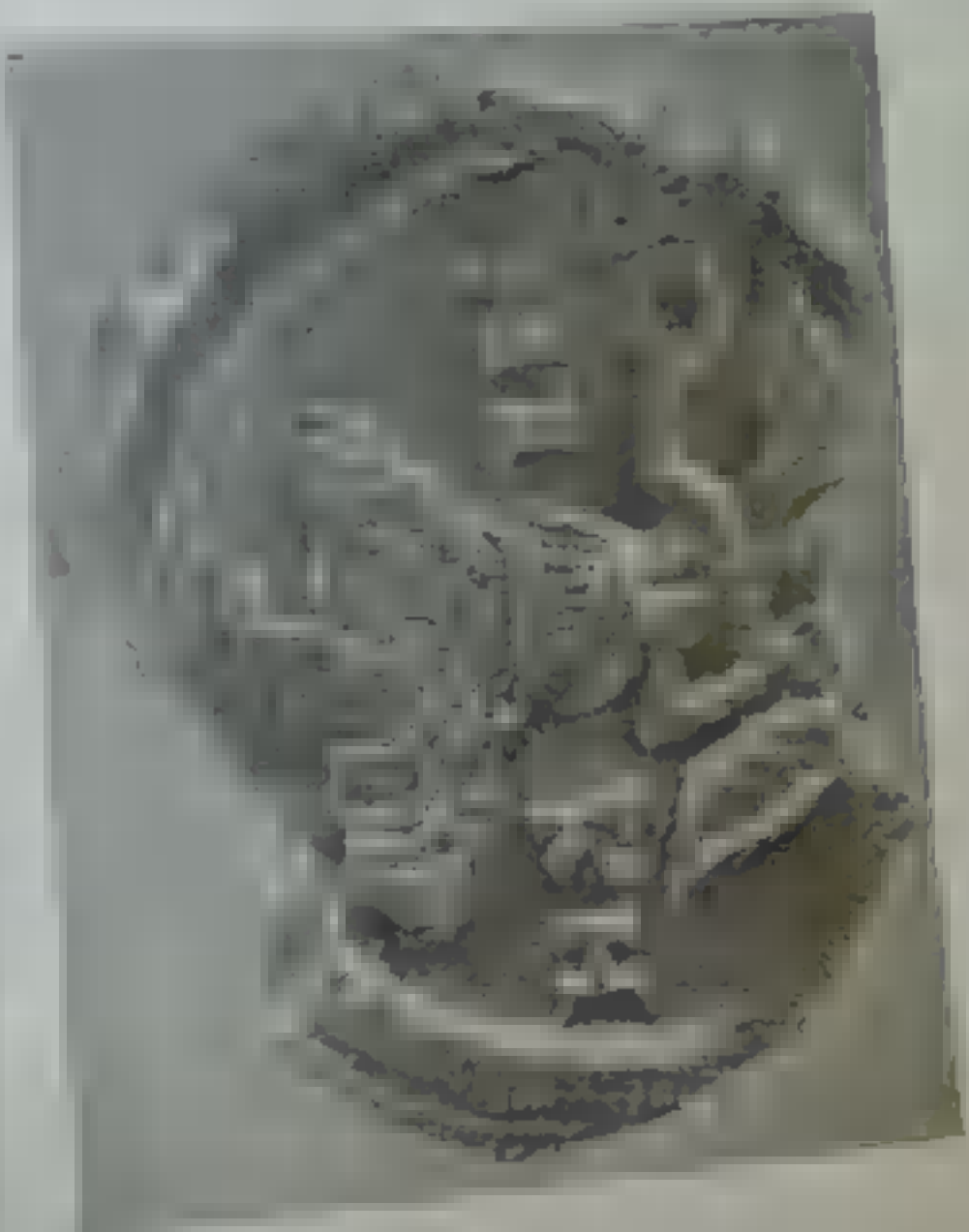


119. The Lindisfarne Gospels, fol. 119v. St. Augustine.  
The Lindisfarne Gospels, fol. 119v. St. Augustine.



ПРИКАЗНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВЕНАТИИ  
A. B. BAHK





117.  $M$  homogeneity: For finite poset  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  with  $m(\alpha) = m(\beta)$ ,  $\alpha \leq \beta$  iff  $\alpha$  is a subposet of  $\beta$ . For finite poset  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ ,  $\alpha \leq \beta + \gamma$  iff  $\alpha$  is a subposet of  $\beta$  or  $\gamma$ .

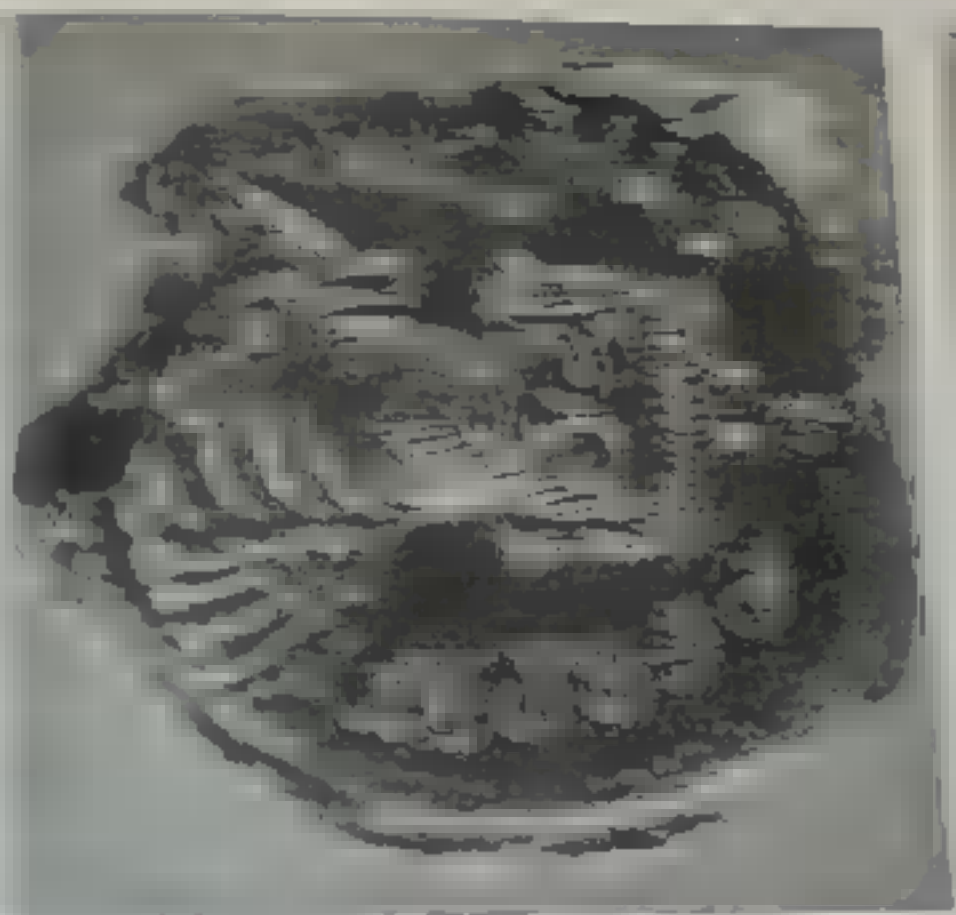
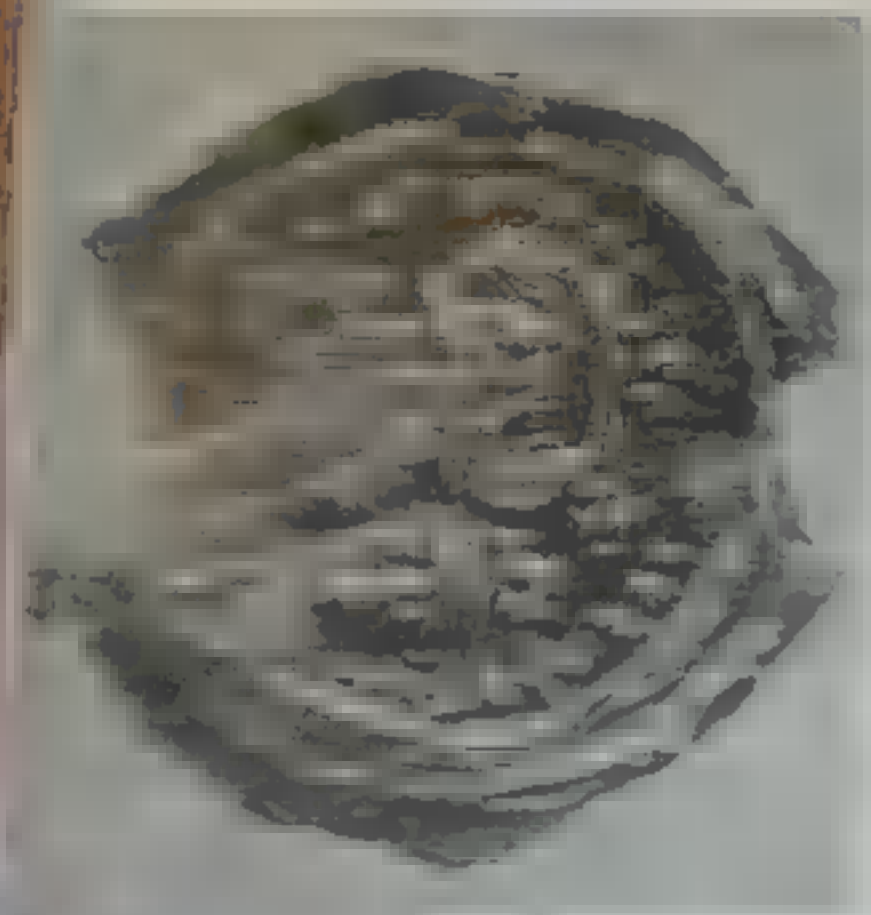


Fig. 1. Brachiopod shell, H. 100.

Fig. 2. Brachiopod shell, H. 100.

Fig. 3. Brachiopod shell, H. 100.



From the 18th to the 19th  
Century. See also 18th to 19th  
Century. See also 18th to 19th  
Century.





ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВЪЗРАСТНИКОВ  
А.Б.БАКИ

1888

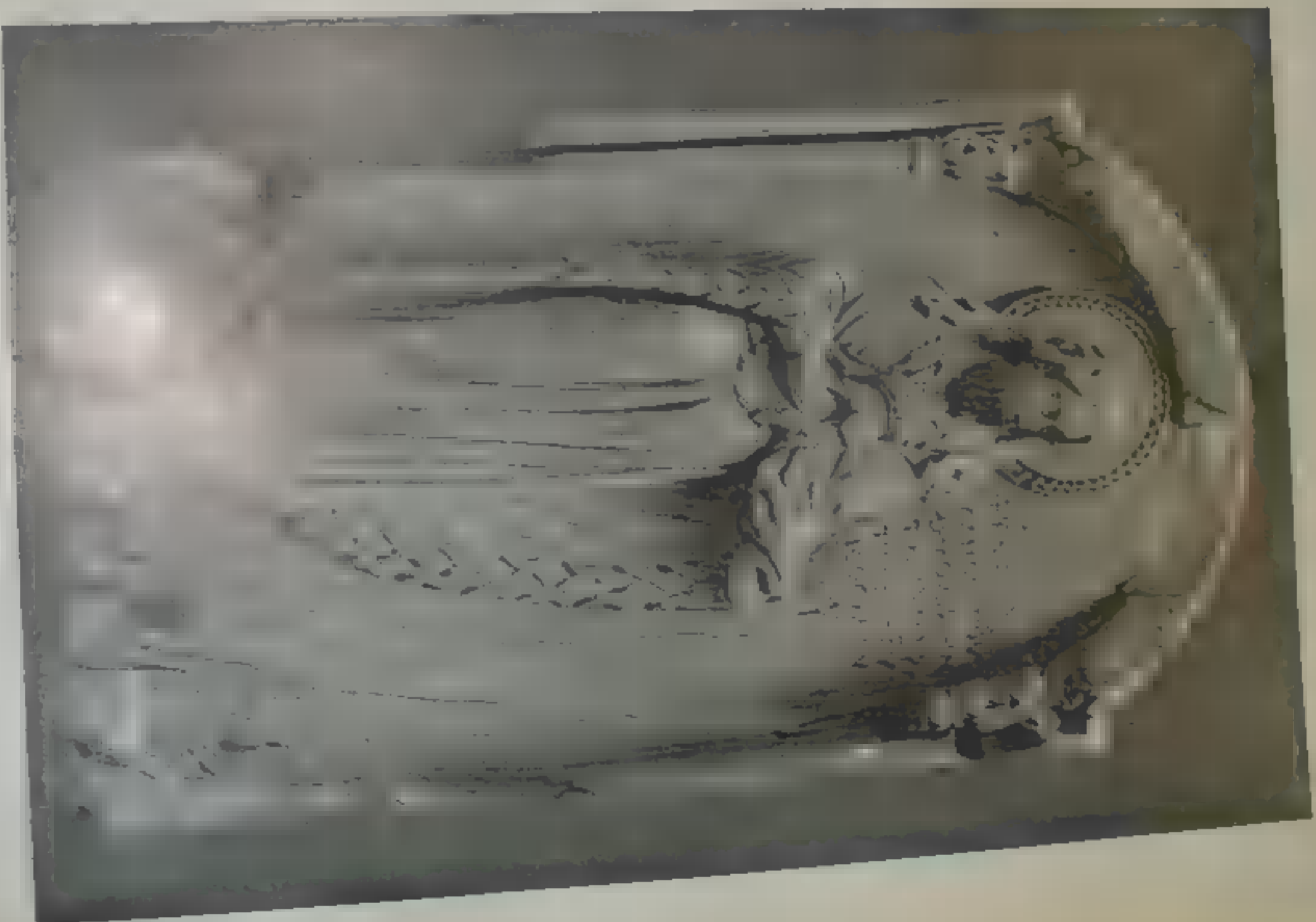
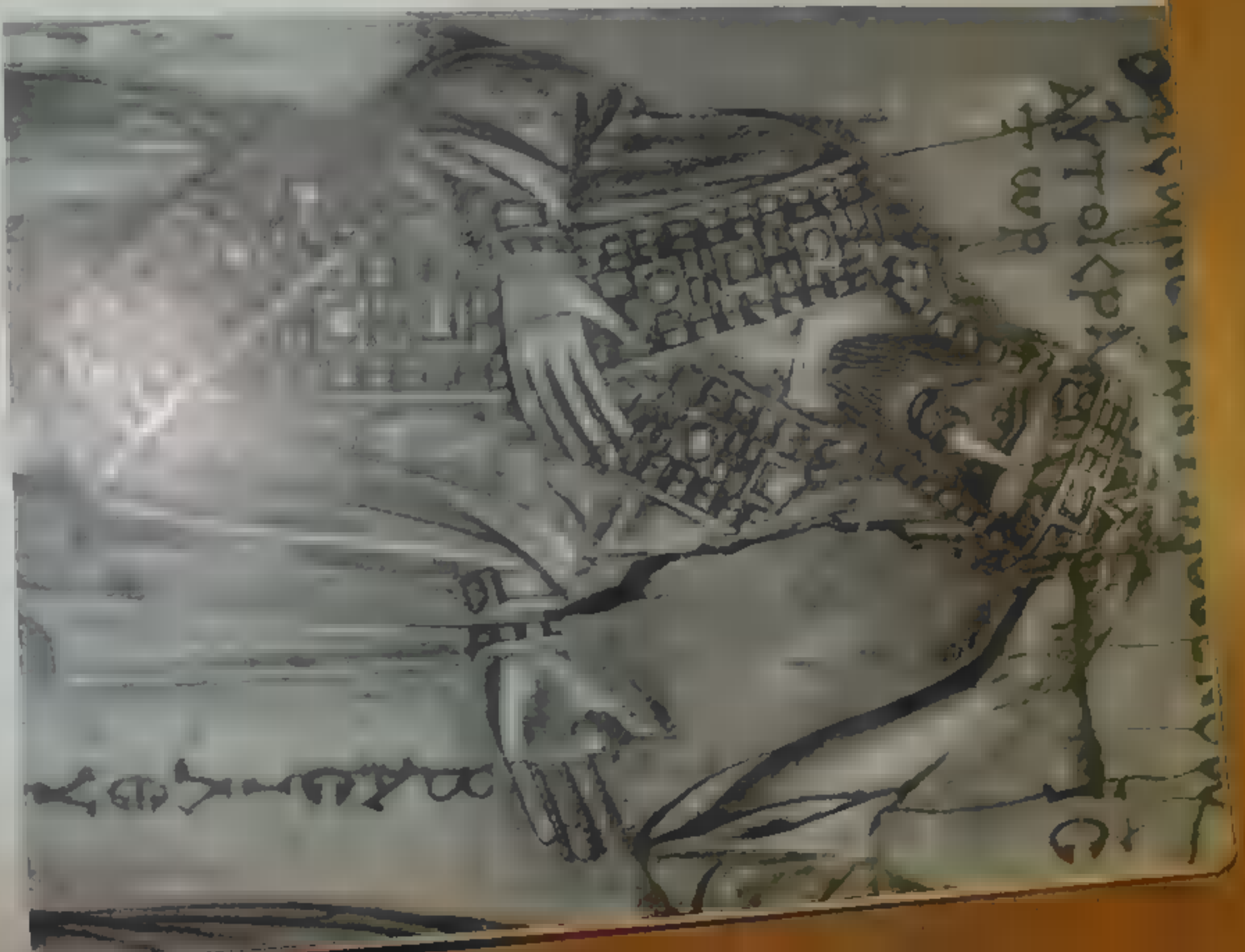


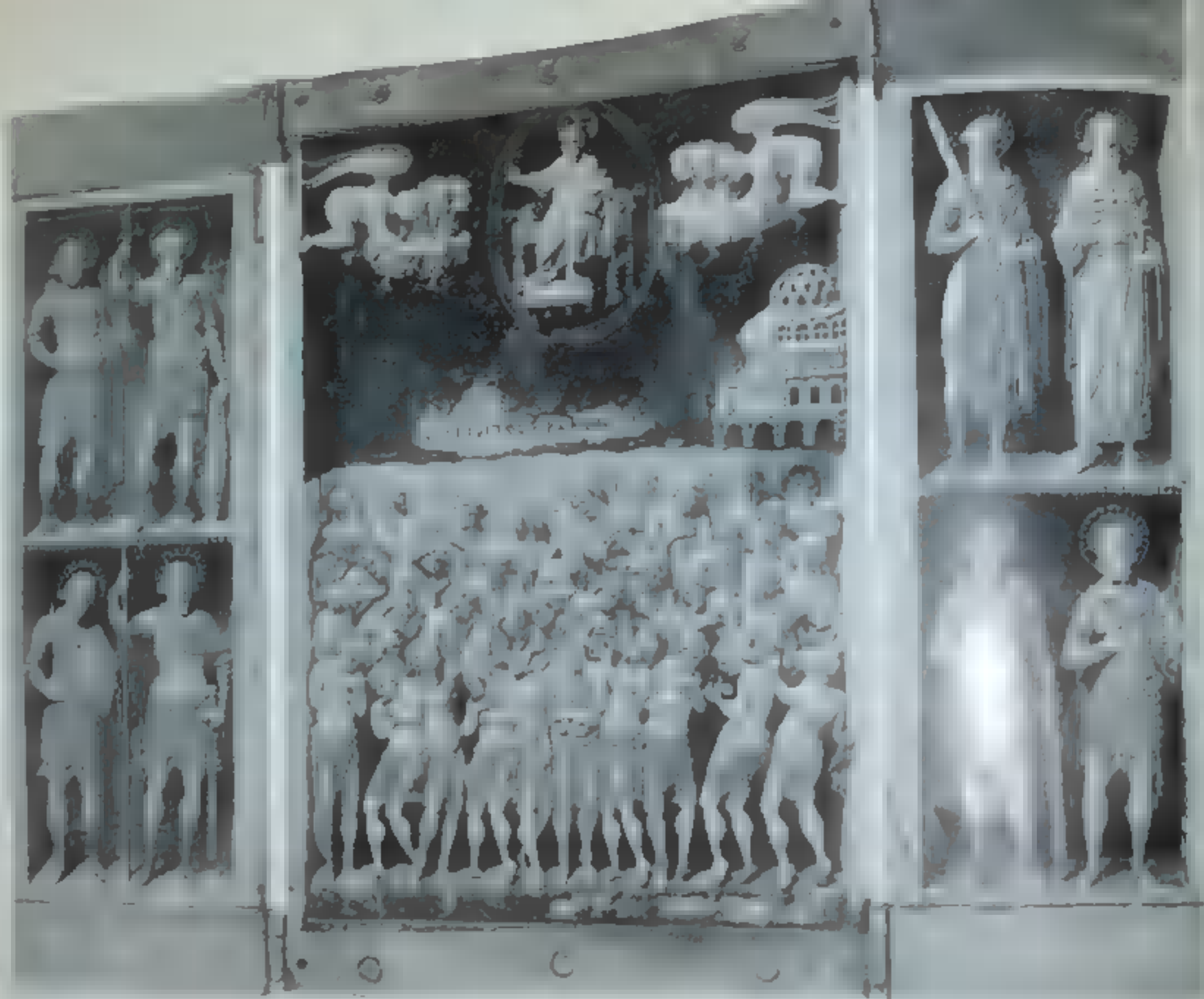
FIG. 1. Ivory plaque, seated figure, (XIIth cent.).  
Ivory, St John the Baptist, 10th cent.







156. *Apocalypse* (1240)  
Illumination of the Plague (1240)



126. Триптих. Сорок мучеников, воины. Слоновая кость. X – XI вв.  
Triptych. The Forty Martyrs and Warrior Saints. Ivory. Xth – XIth cent.





125. *Agaricus niger* (Fr.) Berk. (125).  
Detail of the central part of the fruit (Fig. 126).



Скульптурная композиция «Вешатин»  
А.Б.Бахи



129. Триптих в сложенном виде (126).  
The Triptych (Fig. 126) Shut.





Fig. 2. Detail of the left leaf of the Trepovskaya MS.  
Detail of the left leaf of the Trepovskaya MS.



Two of the 100 Buddhas of the T'ang Dynasty (Fig. 120).





[illegible]

1.65. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964, 192: 1039-1040.



1. Длинная тумба из дерева с резьбой по дереву. Высота 100 см. Ширина 200 см. Глубина 50 см.



2. Длинная тумба из дерева с резьбой по дереву. Высота 100 см. Ширина 150 см. Глубина 50 см.

ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВЕНАТИИ А.Б.ЕВАН

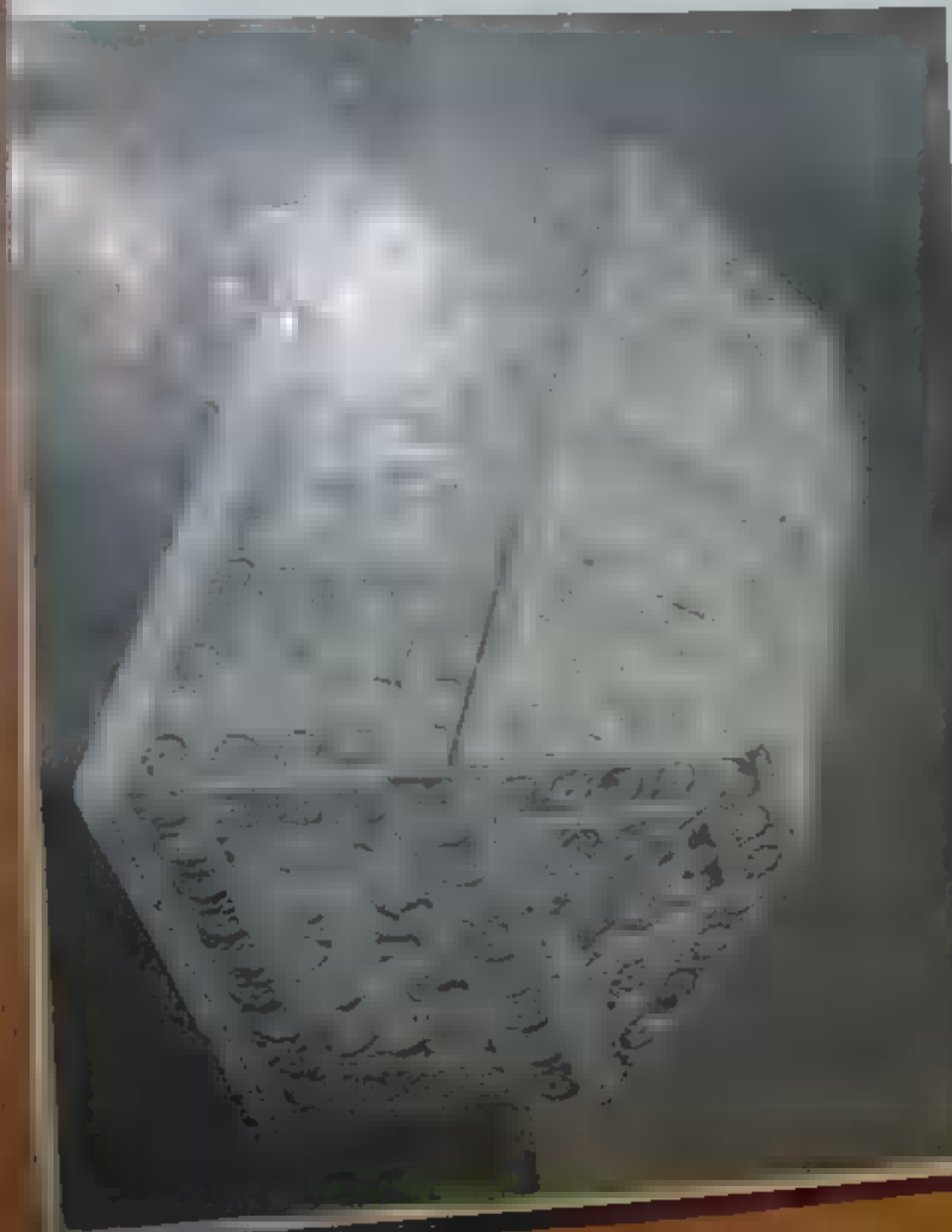


Fig. 1. The stone structure, showing the central archway and the carvings on the sides.

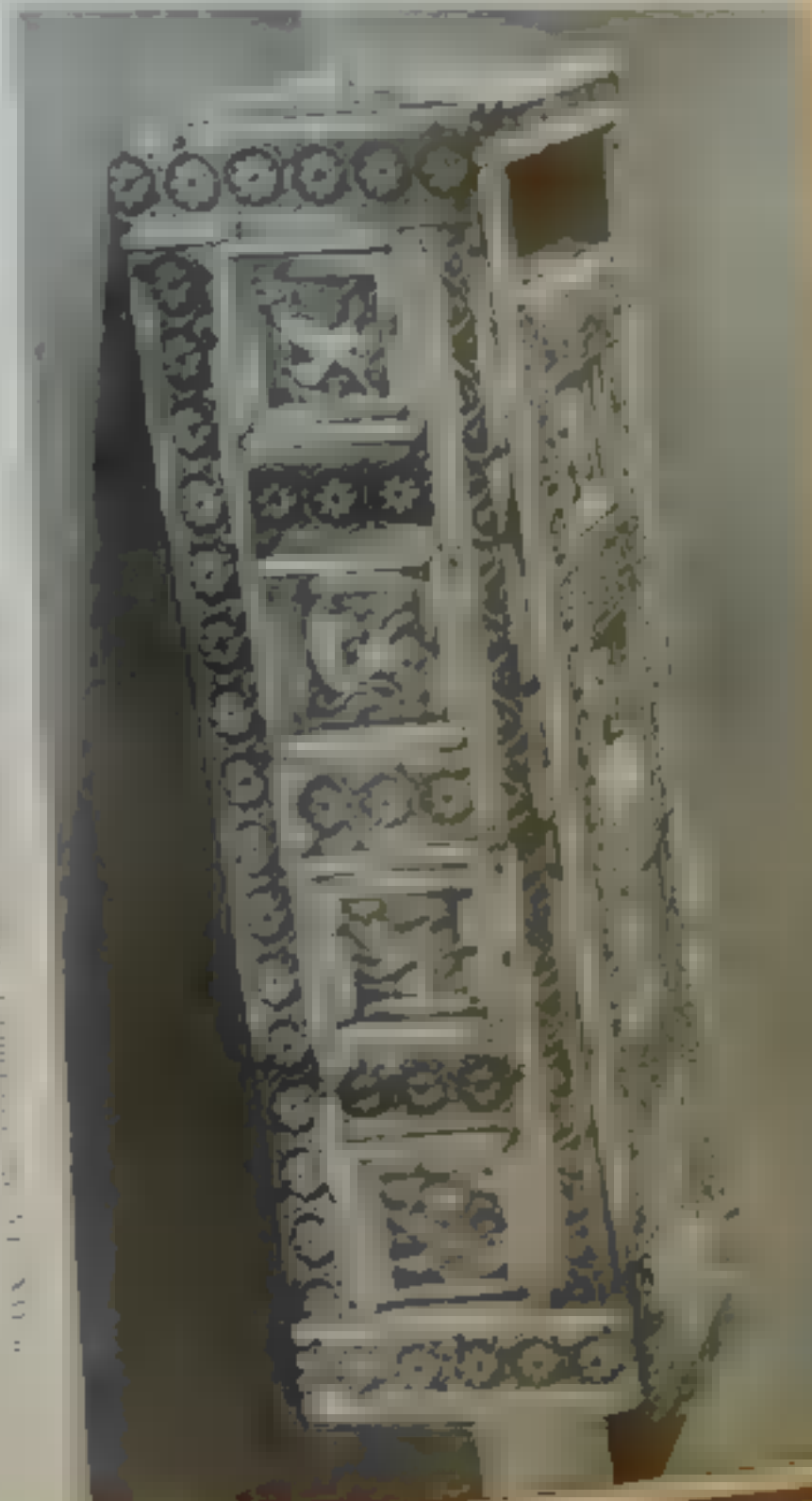


Fig. 2. The stone structure, showing the central archway and the carvings on the sides.



Fig. 1. Detail of the mosaic from the church of St. John the Evangelist, Constantinople, 11th century. The mosaic shows the Virgin Mary seated on the right, holding the Christ Child on her lap. The Christ Child is seated and holding a book. The mosaic is made of small tiles (tesserae) and is in good condition.



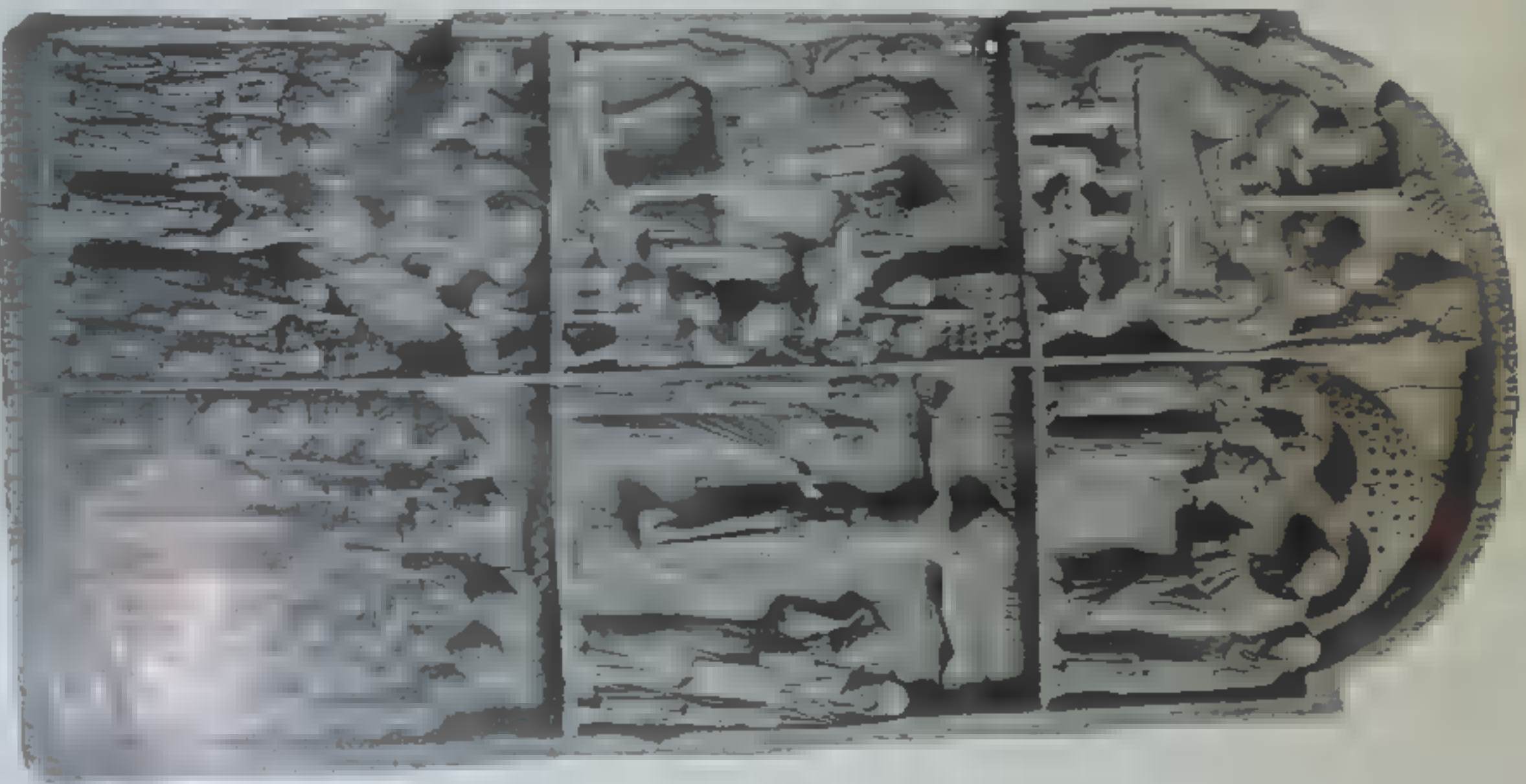


Fig. 1. The twelve panels of the church.  
The top panel shows a seated figure, possibly a saint or religious figure.  
The middle panels show various scenes, including figures standing and interacting.  
The bottom panel shows a group of figures, possibly a family or a group of people.



Fig. 1. Relief from the temple of the goddess Isis at Philae, Egypt. The relief is carved in the same style as the relief from the temple of the goddess Isis at Philae, Egypt.

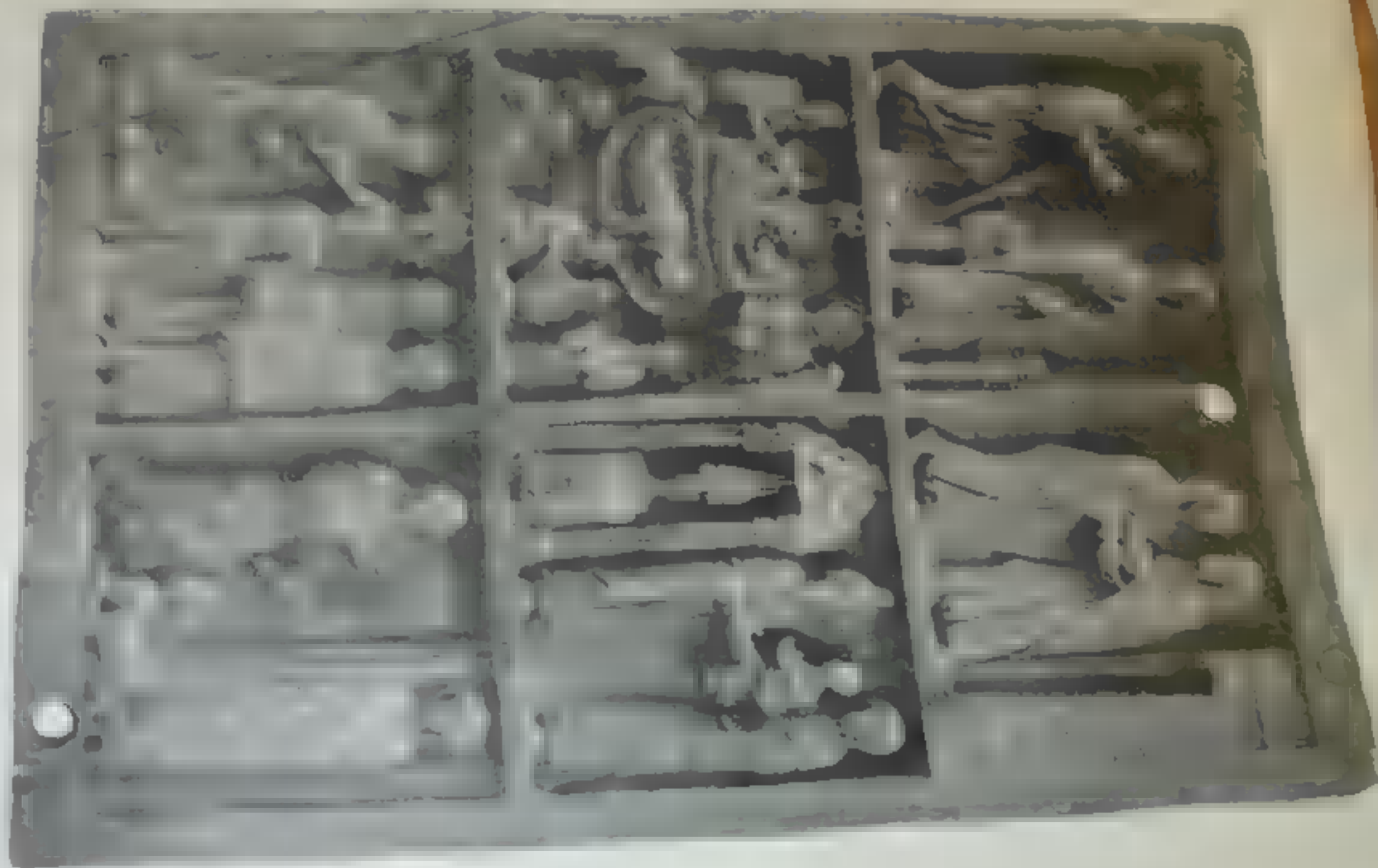
ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВЕЗАНТИИ А.В. ТАХК





Fig. 1. The Great Temple of the Sun, Teotihuacan, Mexico. The Presentation of the People.

СПИСОК РАБОТ ИСКУССТВОВ ВНЕШНИЙ А.А. БАКИ





100. The growth of Egypt. With (1) and (2) and (3) and (4) and (5) and (6) and (7) and (8) and (9) and (10) and (11) and (12) and (13) and (14) and (15) and (16) and (17) and (18) and (19) and (20) and (21) and (22) and (23) and (24) and (25) and (26) and (27) and (28) and (29) and (30) and (31) and (32) and (33) and (34) and (35) and (36) and (37) and (38) and (39) and (40) and (41) and (42) and (43) and (44) and (45) and (46) and (47) and (48) and (49) and (50) and (51) and (52) and (53) and (54) and (55) and (56) and (57) and (58) and (59) and (60) and (61) and (62) and (63) and (64) and (65) and (66) and (67) and (68) and (69) and (70) and (71) and (72) and (73) and (74) and (75) and (76) and (77) and (78) and (79) and (80) and (81) and (82) and (83) and (84) and (85) and (86) and (87) and (88) and (89) and (90) and (91) and (92) and (93) and (94) and (95) and (96) and (97) and (98) and (99) and (100).





Fig. 11. Tapestry, 19th century. VI  
Russian Museum, Moscow. No. 1111

ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВЕНАТИИ A.B.ЕВАНК



Fig. 1. Stone relief carving  
from the temple of the goddess  
Kali, 10th century, 10th century, 10th century.



Fig. 2. Stone relief carving  
from the temple of the goddess  
Kali, 10th century, 10th century, 10th century.

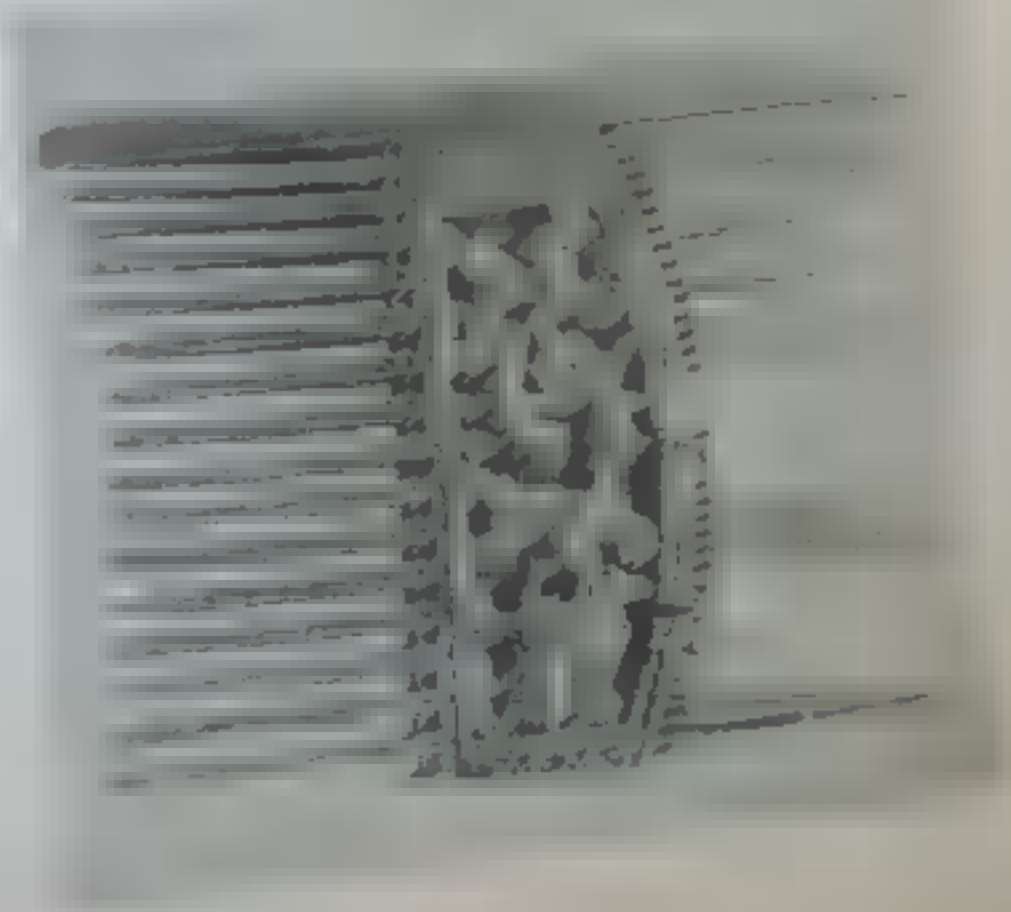


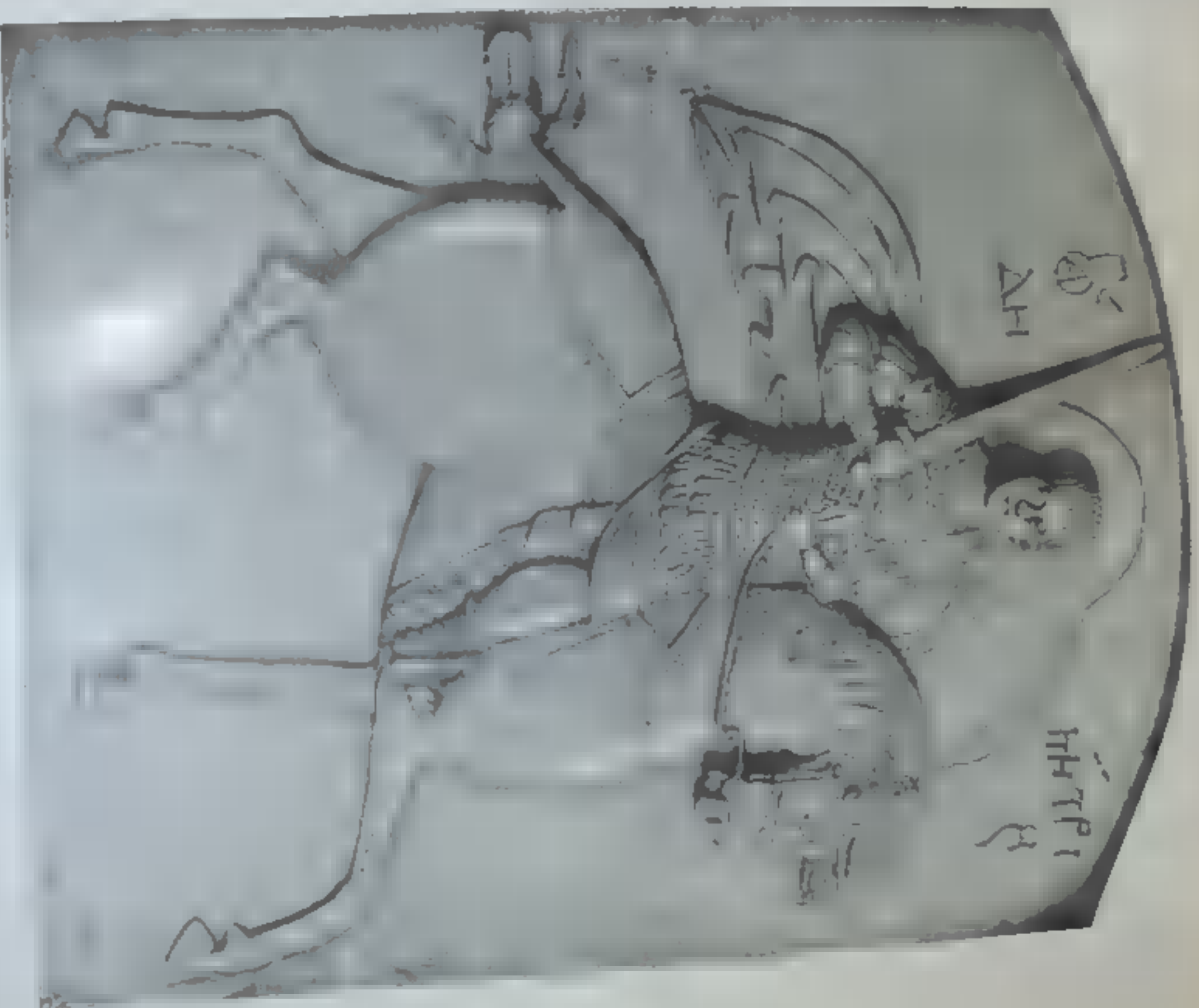
Fig. 3. Stone relief carving  
from the temple of the goddess  
Kali, 10th century, 10th century, 10th century.



Fig. 1. Book cover, the figure of a warrior. A black and white photograph of the original. XIV-XV c. (from the collection of the State Museum of the History of the Russian Church).

ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВИСИТНИИ А.В.БАННИК





151. Monks (Fig. 159). c. 1500. The monks, the monks.  
The monks (Fig. 159) without the monks, St. Penetrus.

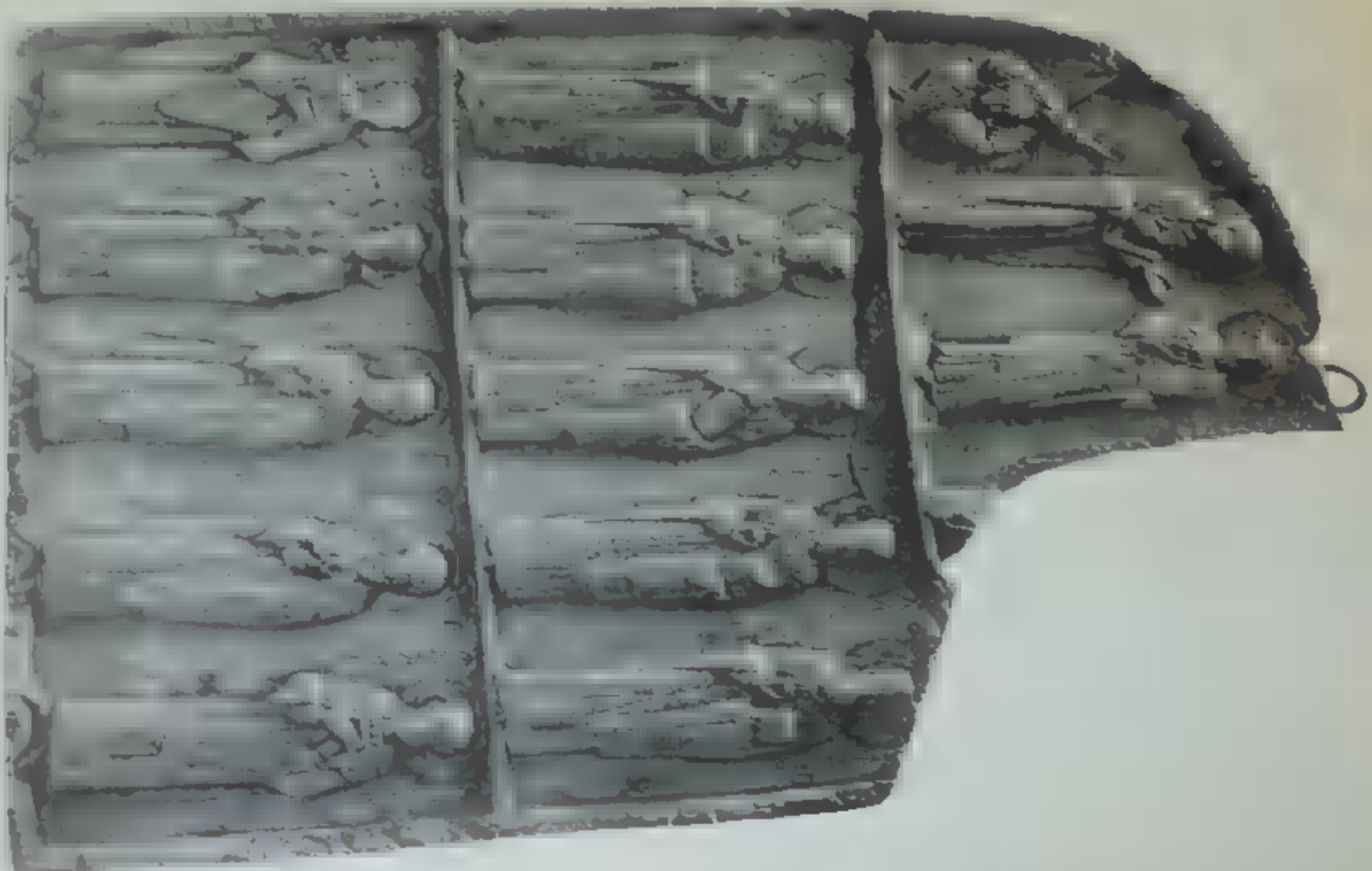


Fig. 1. Metal object, possibly a shield, from the collection of the National Museum, St. Petersburg.

ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВНЕШНИЙ А.В.ВАНД

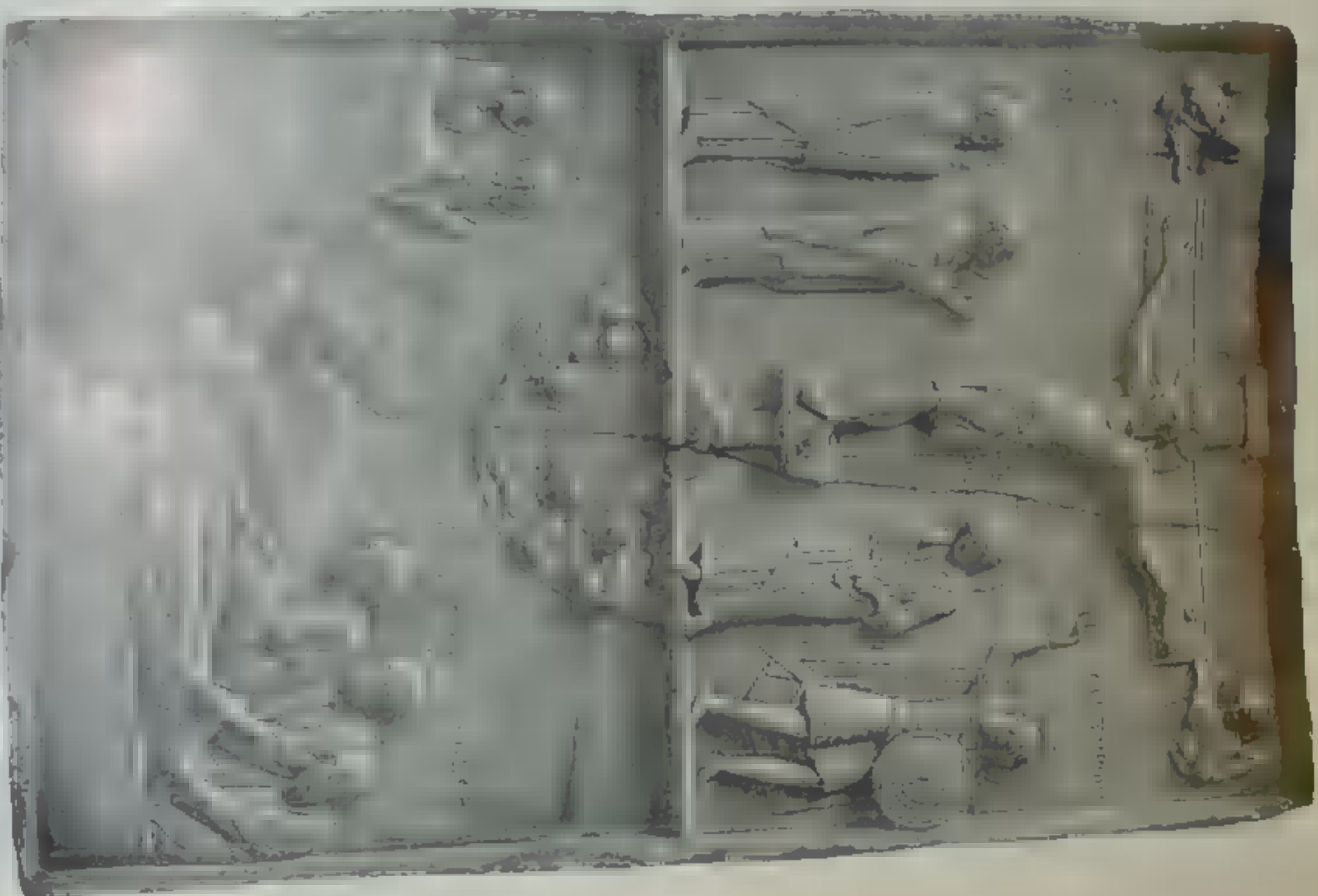


Fig. 1. The relief on the wall of the temple of the goddess, N1 - N11 m.  
 From: The temple of the goddess, N11h - N11h cent.





Fig. 10. Stone relief carving, Chauri, N. 11 m.  
 from the "Mural" group, S. 11th cent.

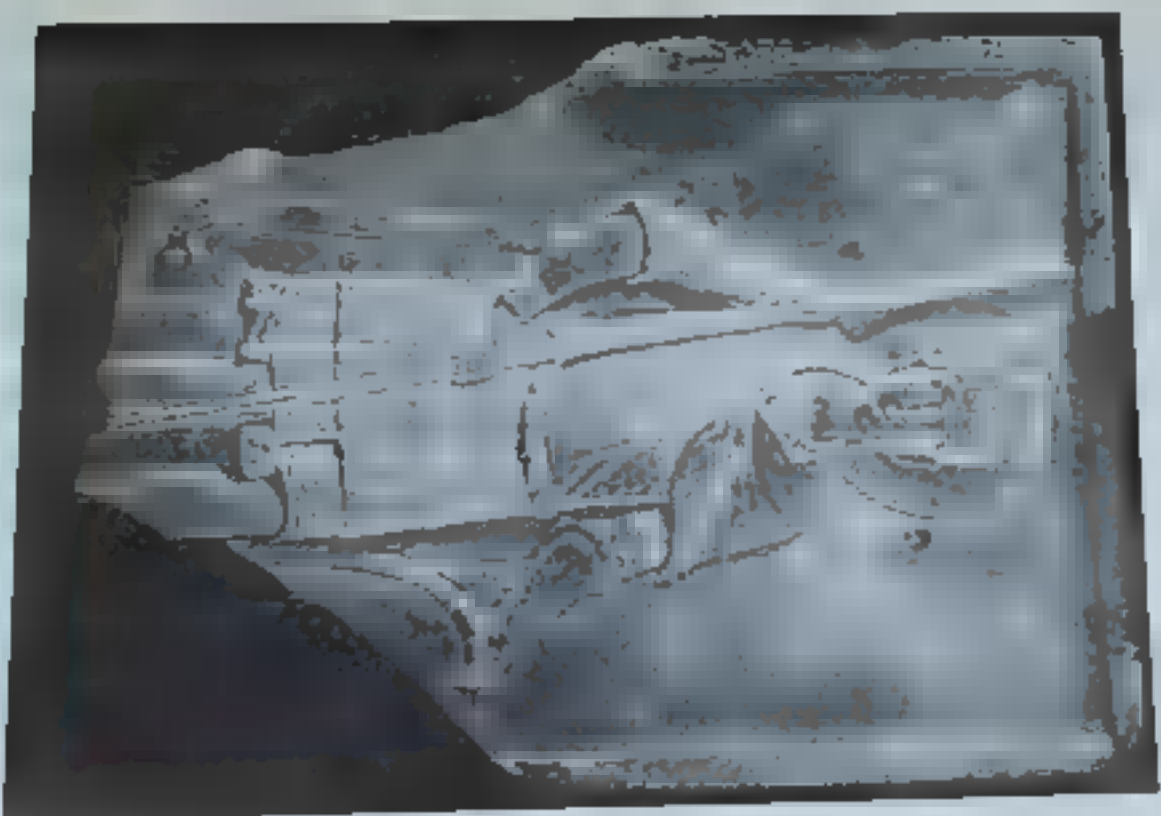
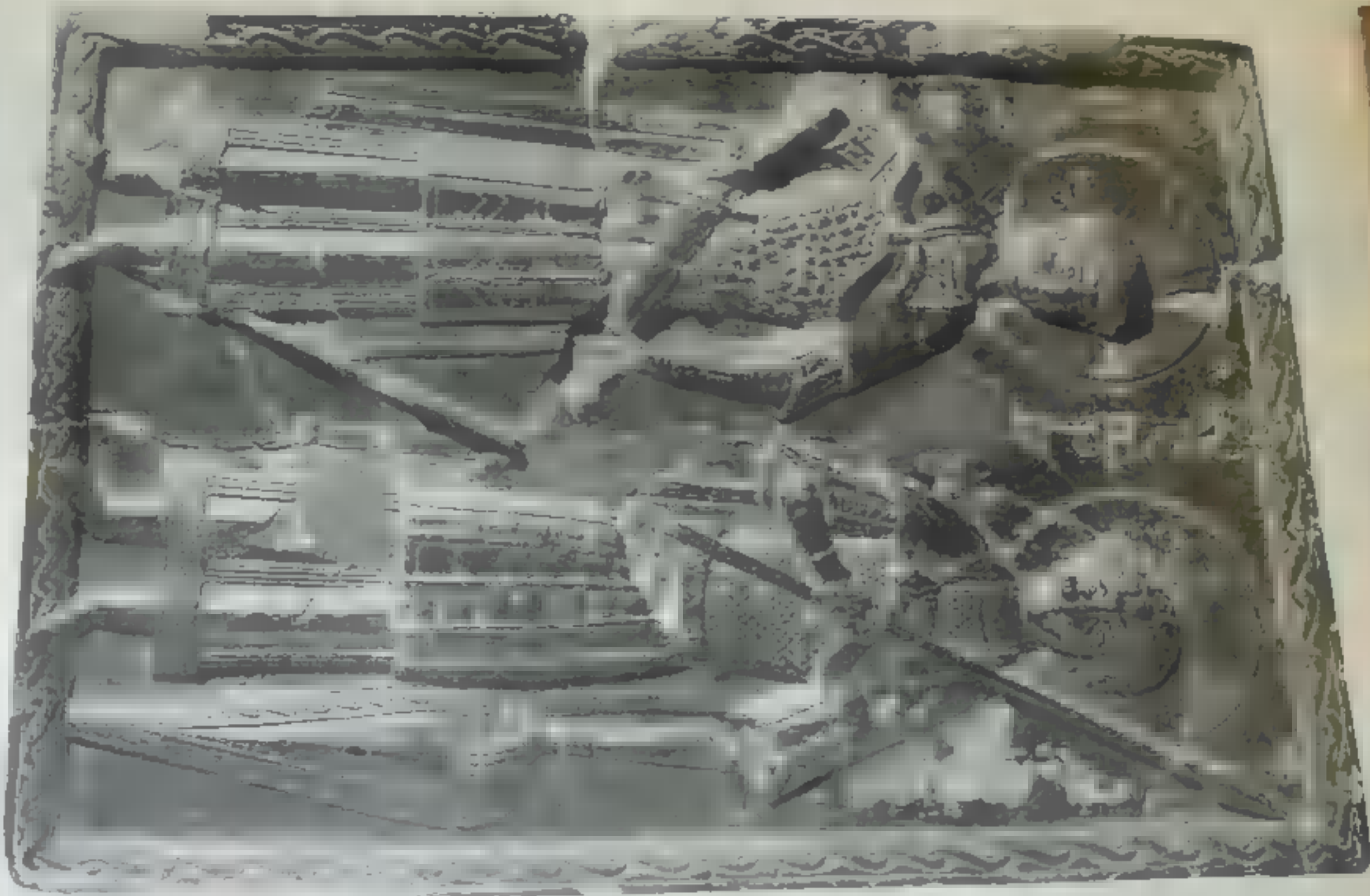


Fig. 11. Stone relief carving, Chauri, N. 11 m.  
 from the "Mural" group, S. 11th cent.



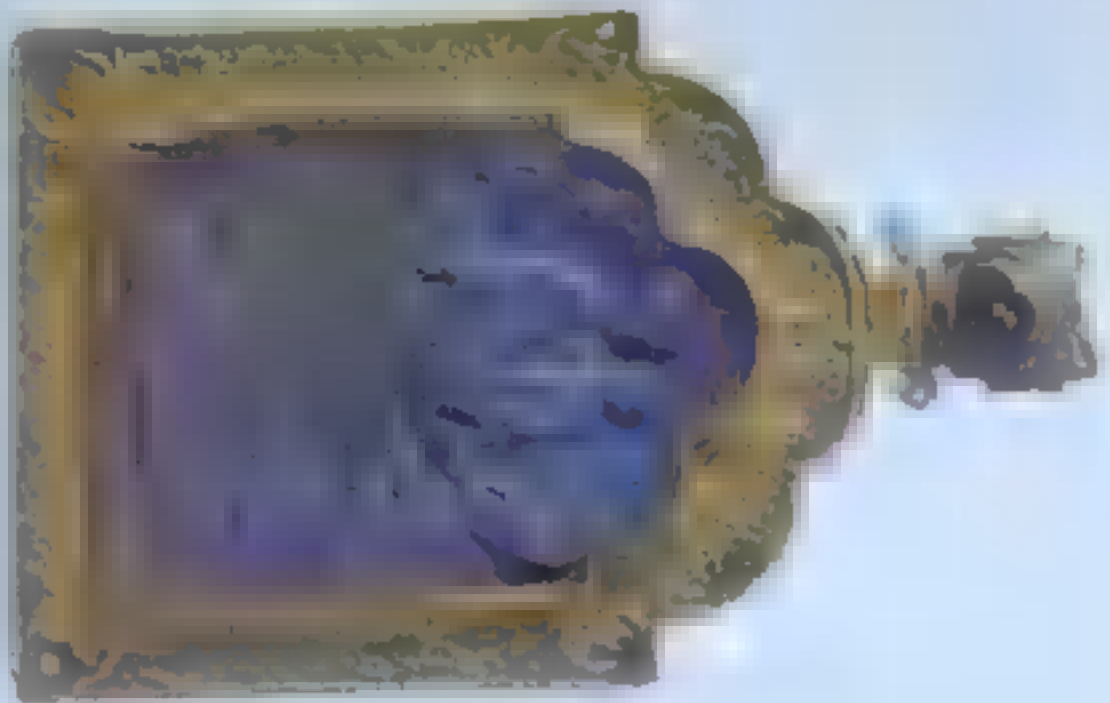


157. Плановый вид храма в Венеции (фрагмент) № 11. Милан.  
Музей истории и культуры. Собр. Милан. Милан.



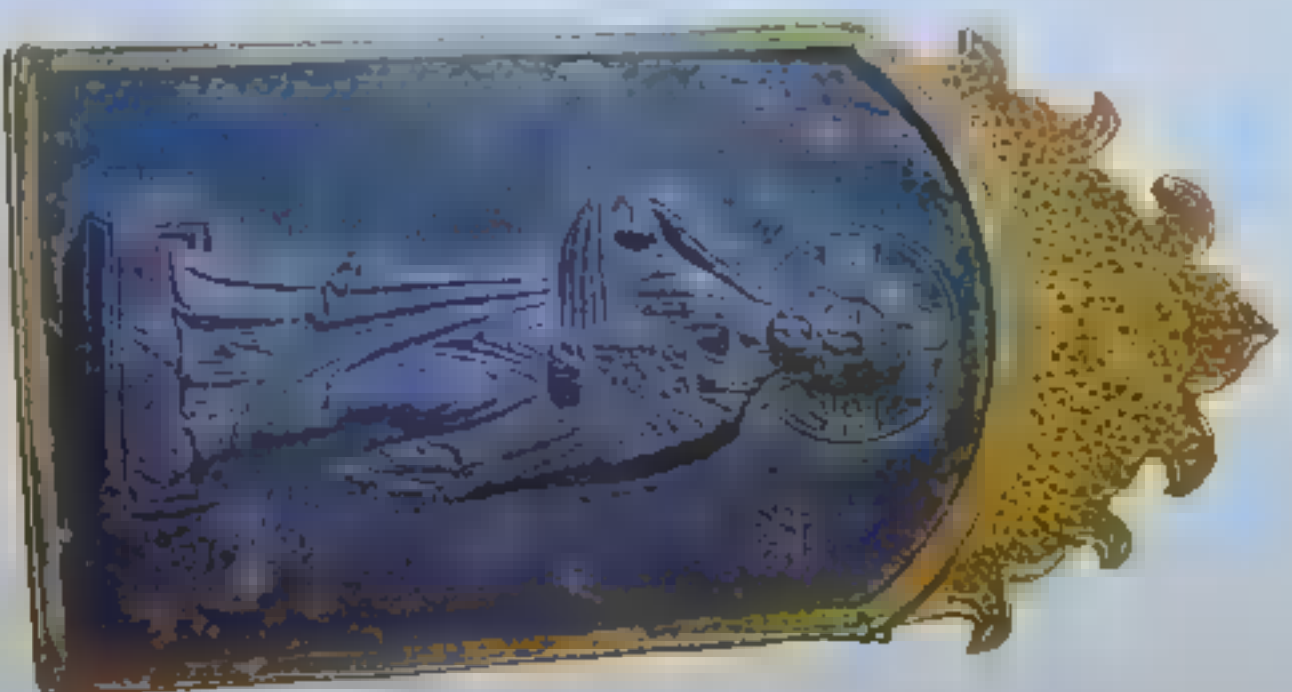


St. Peter. Silver chalice with gold filigree. X-XI cen.  
Vase. Silver, gold filigree. XII-XIII cen.





401 402. Persian, Central Illustration, The Mongols' Capture of Baghdad, 1258. The Mongols' Capture of Baghdad, 1258. The Mongols' Capture of Baghdad, 1258. The Mongols' Capture of Baghdad, 1258.



403. Persian, Central Illustration, The Mongols' Capture of Baghdad, 1258. The Mongols' Capture of Baghdad, 1258. The Mongols' Capture of Baghdad, 1258. The Mongols' Capture of Baghdad, 1258.





1. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the American Red Cross, for the year 1917.

Fig. 1. *Engraving of the obverse of the coin of the  
king of the island of the Philippines, 1800.*



Fig. 2. *Engraving of the reverse of the coin of the  
king of the island of the Philippines, 1800.*

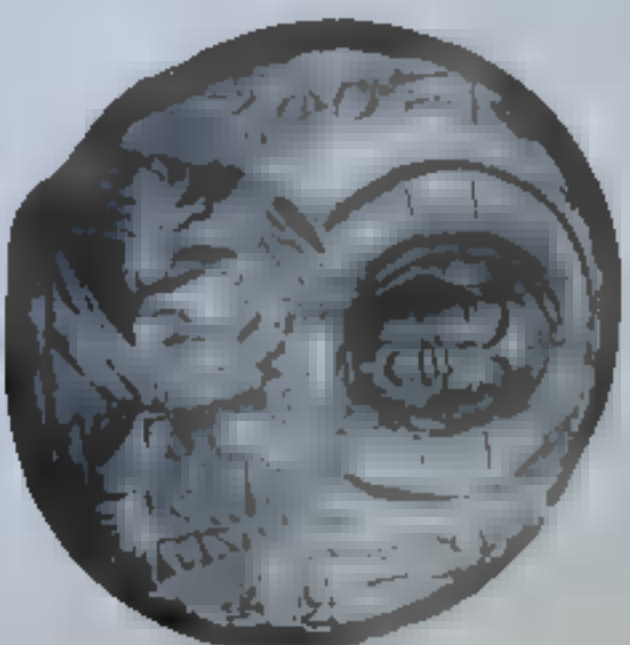
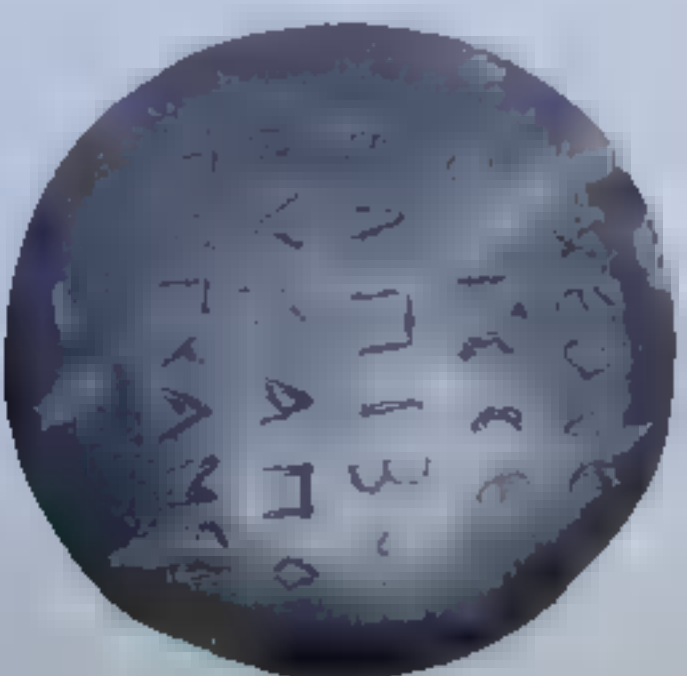


Fig. 3. *Engraving of the obverse of the coin of  
the king of the island of the Philippines, 1800.*



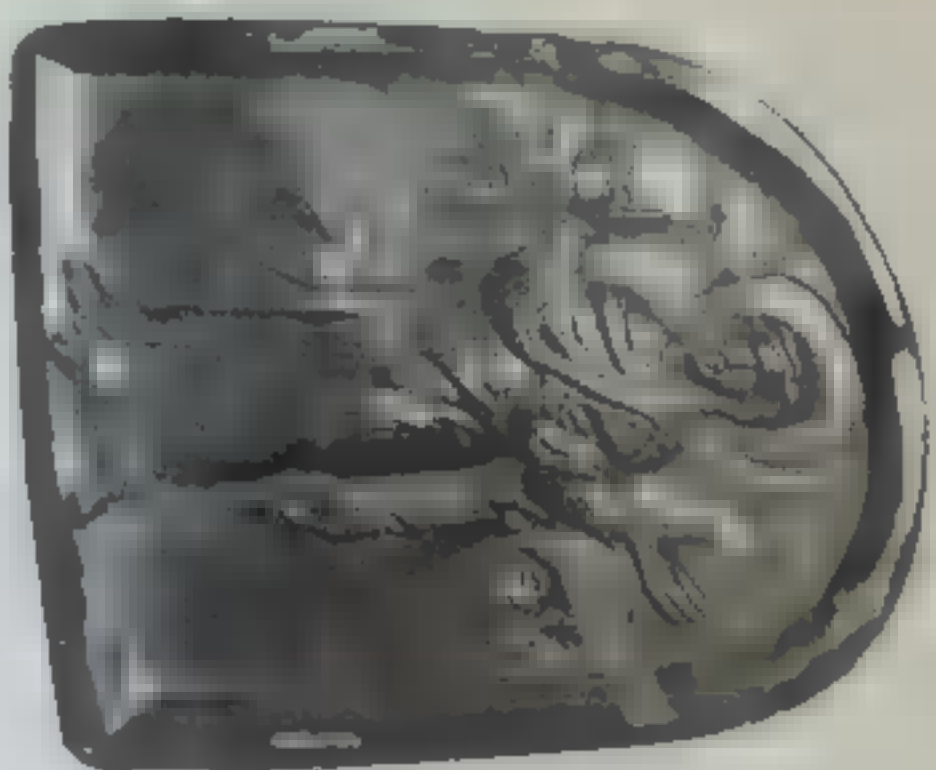


Fig. 1. The relief of the seated figure of the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child on her lap, from the base of the column of the church of the Holy Trinity, Moscow.



Fig. 2. The relief of the seated figure of the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child on her lap, from the base of the column of the church of the Holy Trinity, Moscow.



Fig. 3. The relief of the seated figure of the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child on her lap, from the base of the column of the church of the Holy Trinity, Moscow.





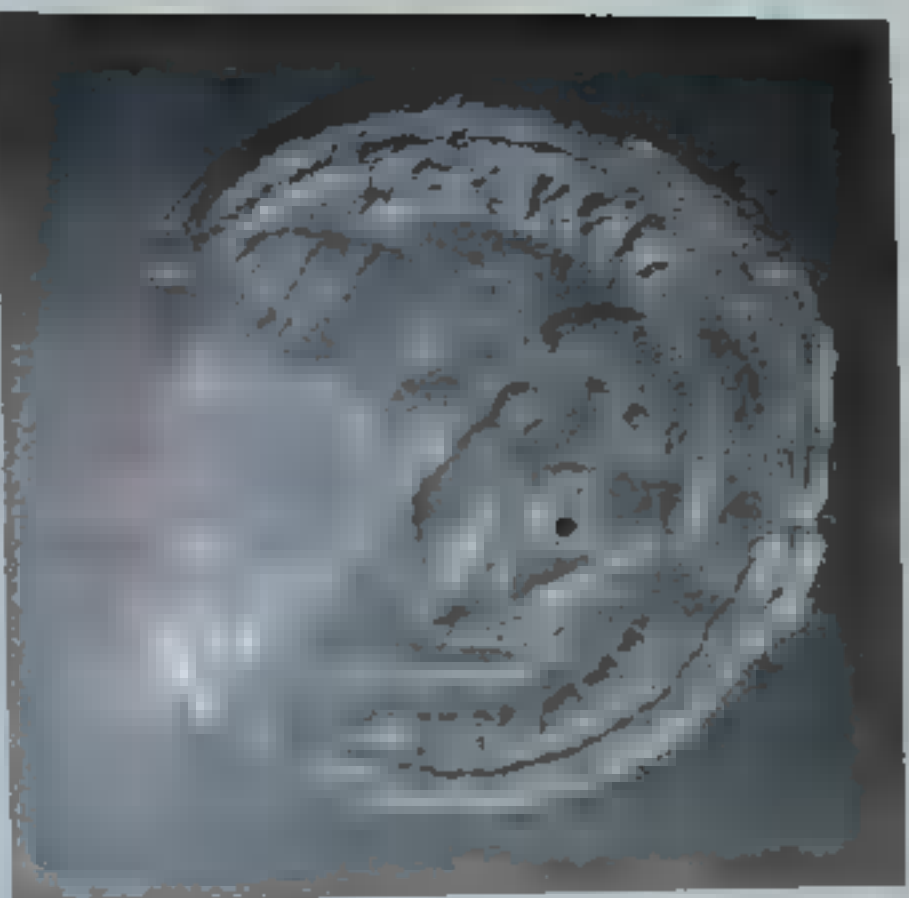


12. Monogram of Constantine, in purple, 10th century. XI-XII cc.  
 See Exon 1 and other Exon 1 coins. Exon 1 coins. XI-XII cc.



13. Monogram of Constantine, in purple, 10th century. XI-XII cc.  
 See Exon 1 and other Exon 1 coins. Exon 1 coins. XI-XII cc.

177. Manuscript of *Parvatiya*, 15th century.  
 Seal. The Arjun and Sanku. Leaf 10v. N. 100.



178. Manuscript of *Parvatiya*, 15th century.  
 Seal. The Arjun and Sanku. Leaf 10v. N. 100.





Fig. 1. Gold cross with a central medallion and four smaller medallions, each containing a portrait of a saint.



Fig. 2. Gold oval medallion with a central cross and four smaller medallions, each containing a portrait of a saint.



Fig. 3. Gold rectangular medallion with a central cross and four smaller medallions, each containing a portrait of a saint.

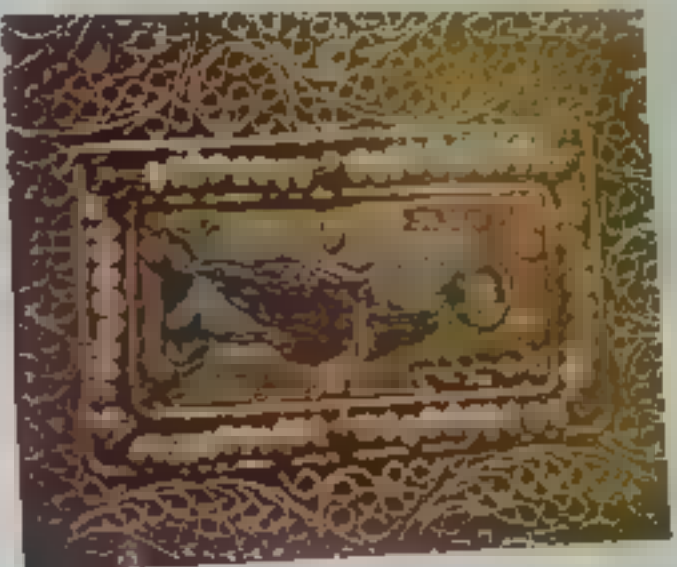
[illegible]

Fig. 1.  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  losses. The ordinates of the top of column 1 cover the ordinates of the top of column 2. The  $\beta$  loss of column 1 is equal to the  $\alpha$  loss of column 2 and  $\beta$  loss of column 2 is equal to  $\alpha$  loss of column 1.



compared to other lines. X-ray analysis of the hydrogels showed that the hydrogels were composed of a network of randomly distributed crosslinks. The hydrogels were composed of a network of randomly distributed crosslinks, and the hydrogels were composed of a network of randomly distributed crosslinks.



186. Fragment metal. Byzantine. Aperture for a gold clasp.  
 Fragment of a metal cover to the cover of a book. XI-XII or XIII century. XI-XIV or  
 XV century. Fragment of a book cover. XI-XIV or XV century. Fragment of a book cover.  
 Fragment of a book cover. XI-XIV or XV century. Fragment of a book cover.





157 The four Evangelists (top). The initial  
 'L' of the Gospel of Luke (left). The initial  
 'M' of the Gospel of Matthew (right). The initial  
 'M' of the Gospel of Mark (bottom).

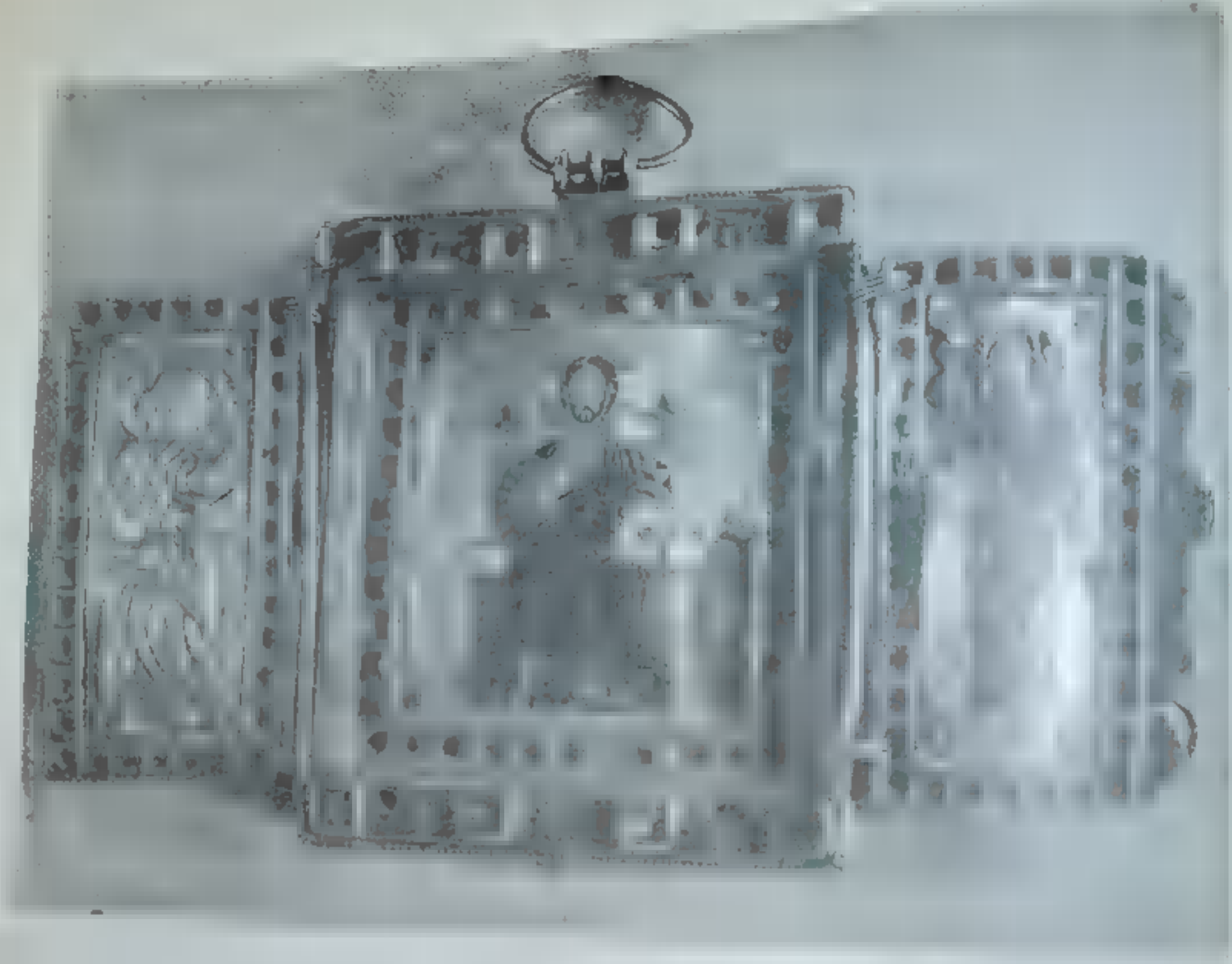


The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been  
 named in the records of the Court of Sessions for the year 1880.  
 The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and are given in full.  
 The names of the persons who have been named in the records of the  
 Court of Sessions for the year 1880 are given in full.



Page 100 of the manuscript, showing the text of the 10th century. The text is written in Arabic script and is highly damaged and stained. The page is numbered 100 in the top right corner.





191. Трехпанельный иконостас, серебро, XII в. и позднейшие дописки.  
Triptych. The Doors. Cloisonné enamel and gilded silver, XII cent. and later additions.



Fig. 1. The central panel of the robe.

Fig. 1. The front cover of the book, showing the title and the author's name.

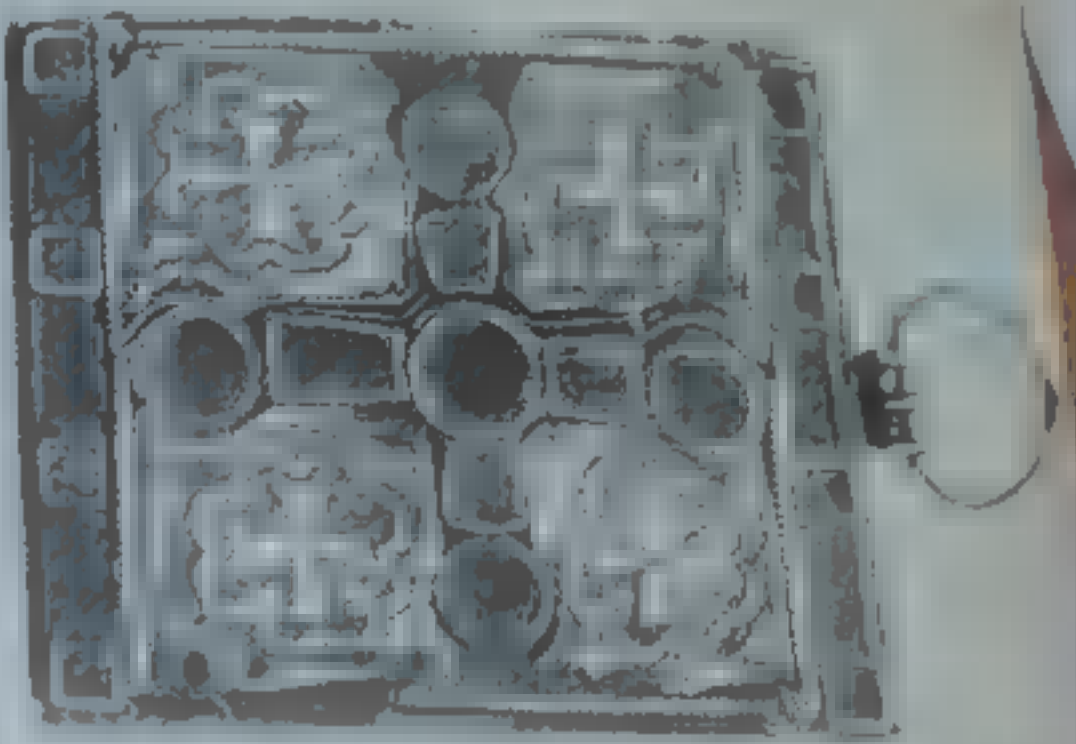
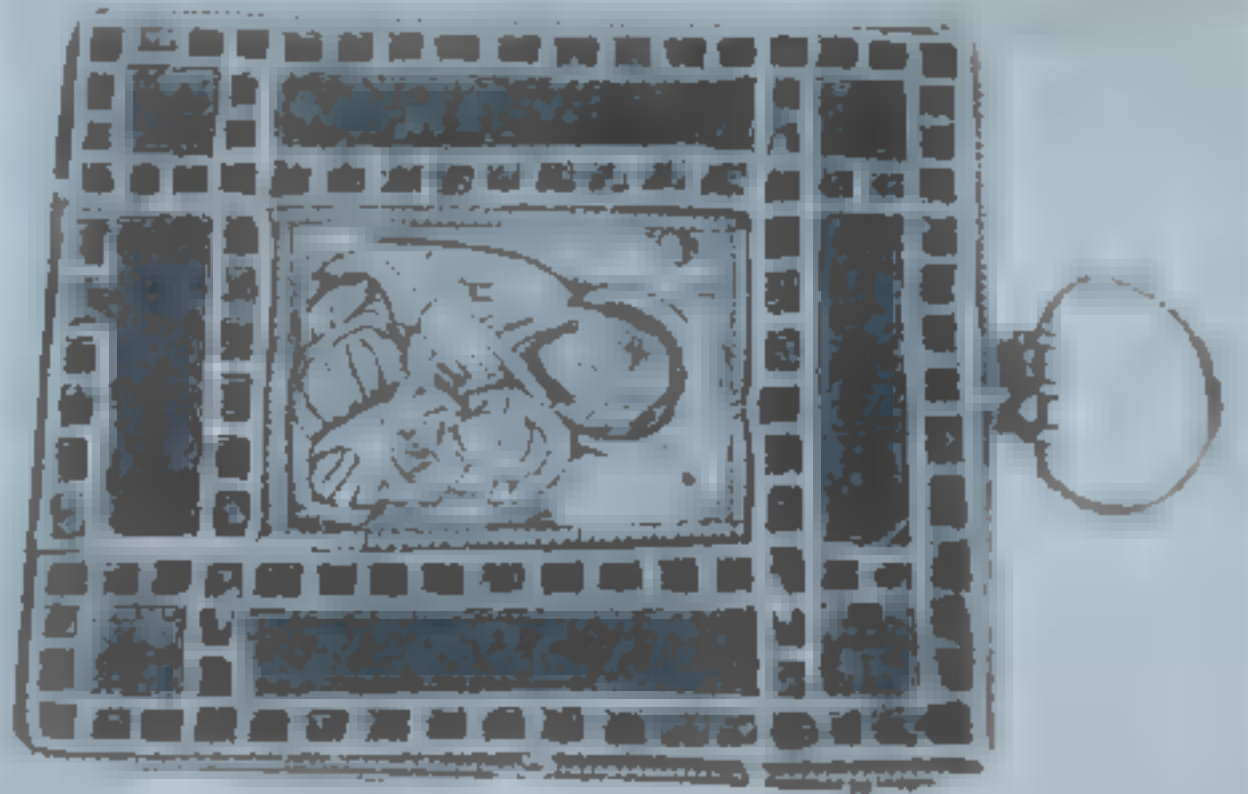


Fig. 2. The back cover of the book, showing the title and the author's name.



ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВЪЗРАСТНИИ А.В.БАНИК



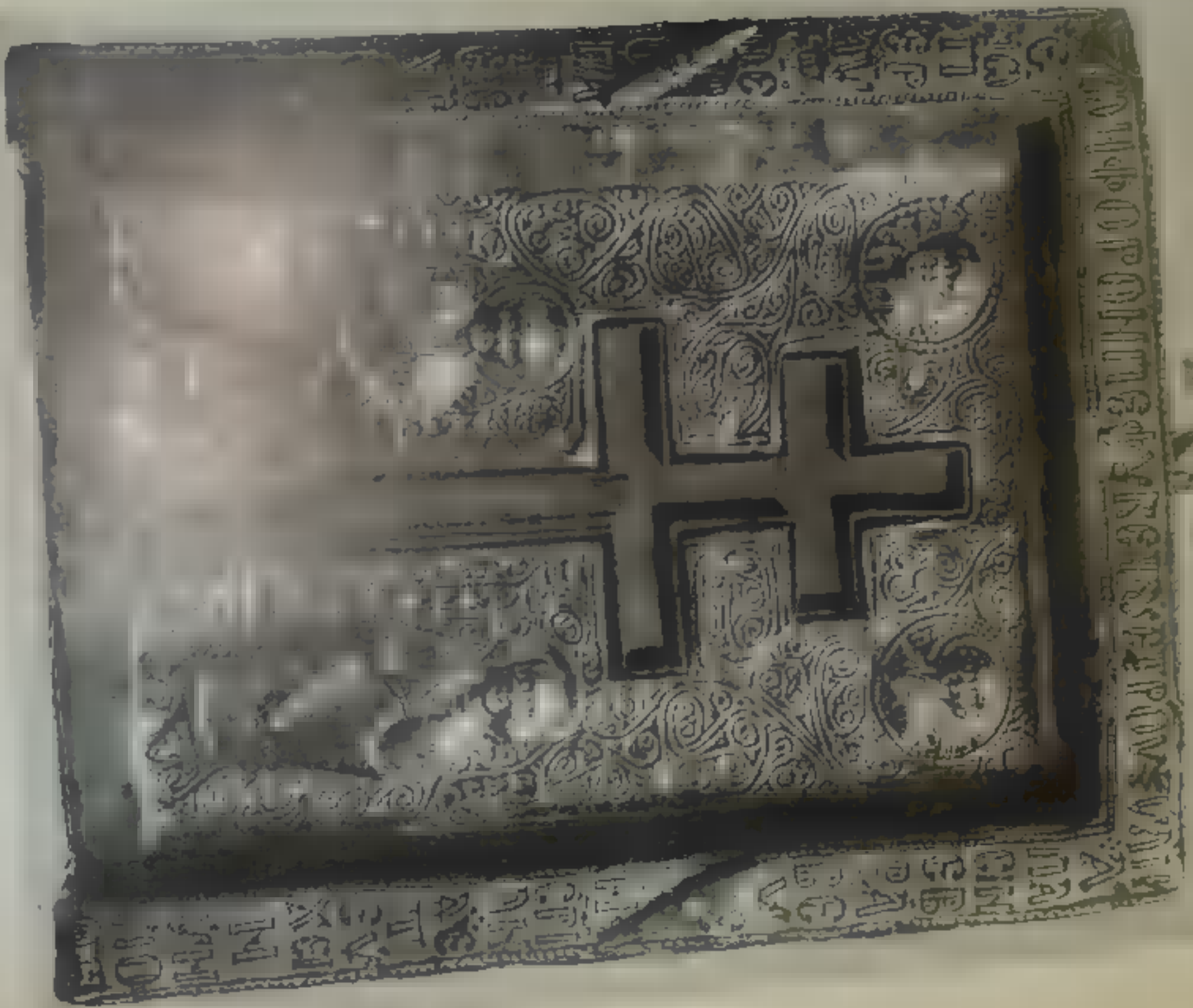
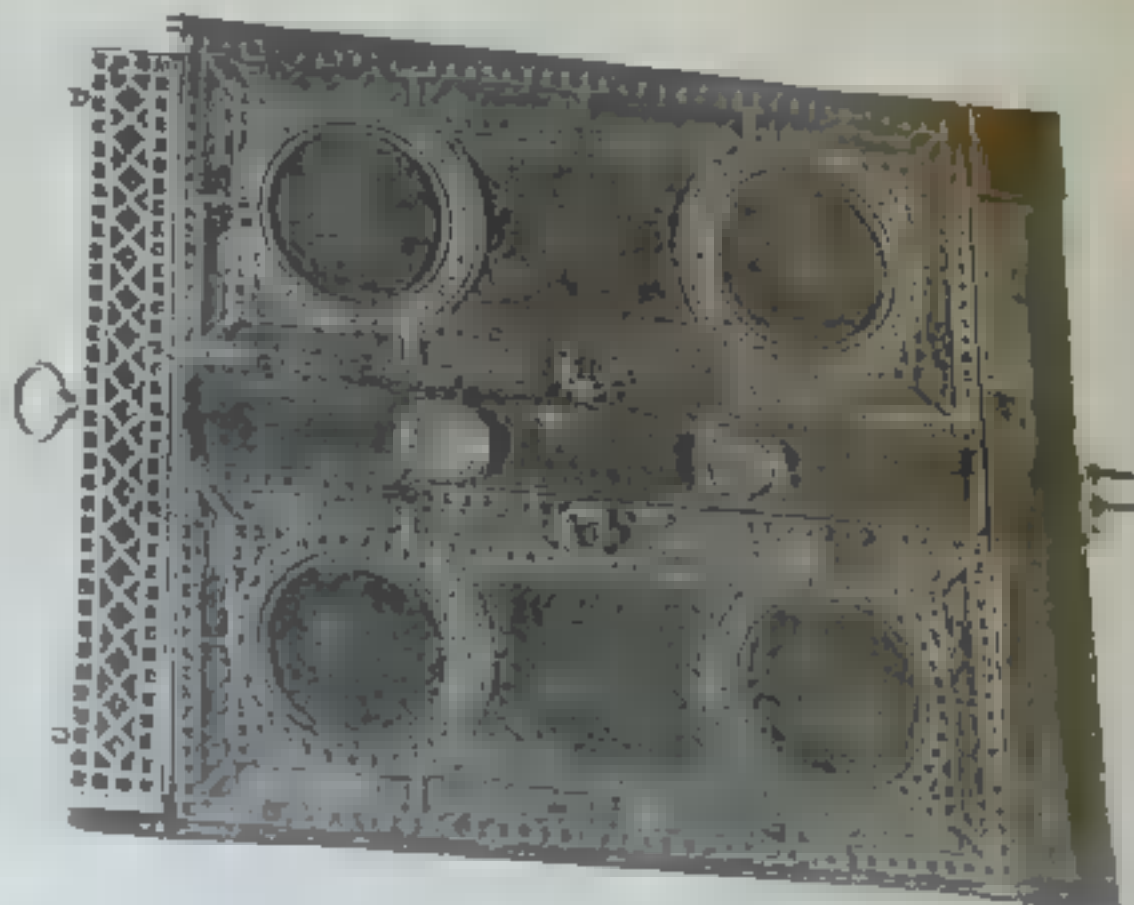
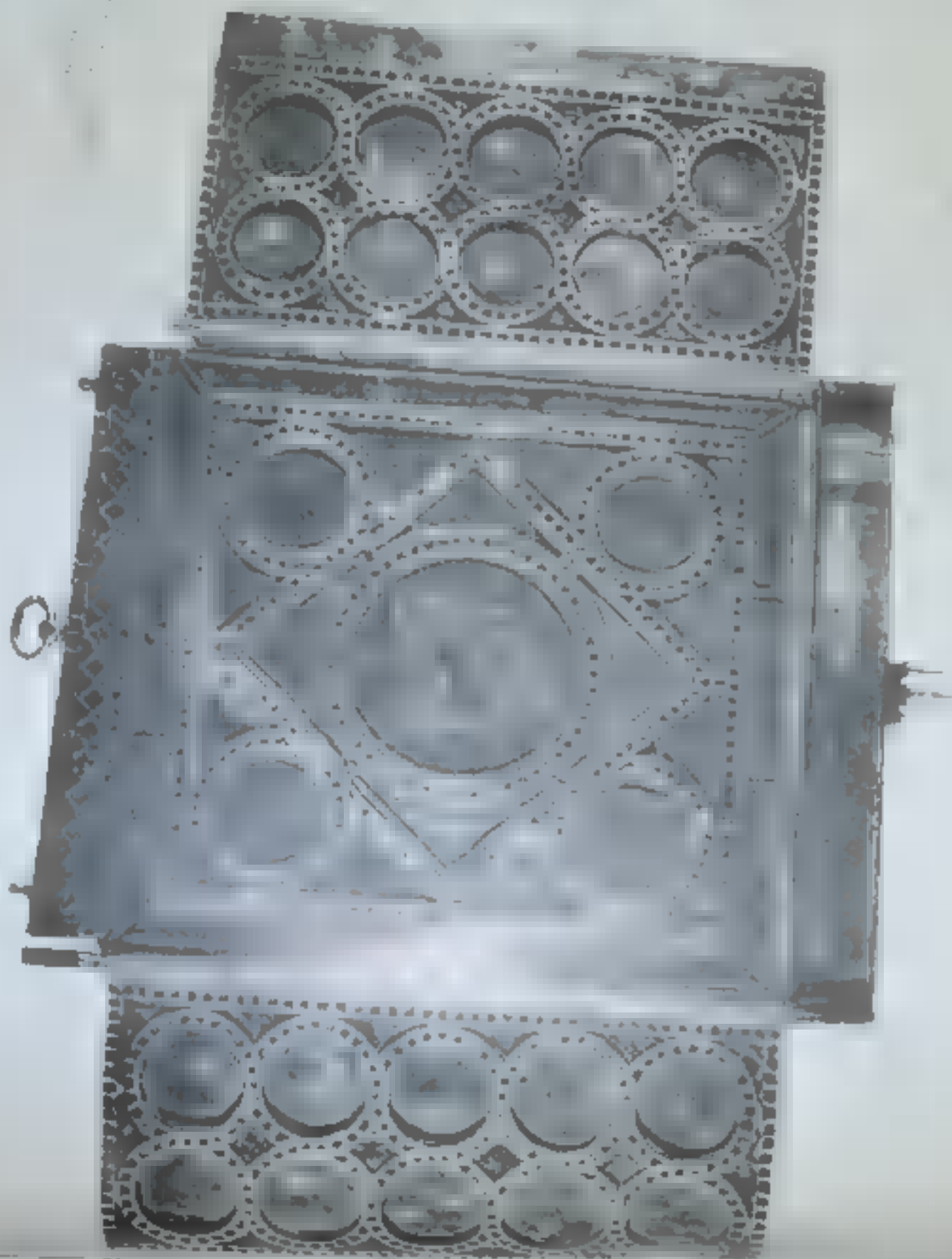


FIG. 1. Comparison of reliquary. All in  
Reliquary for a Part of the True Cross. The Saints' Silver. All in gold.

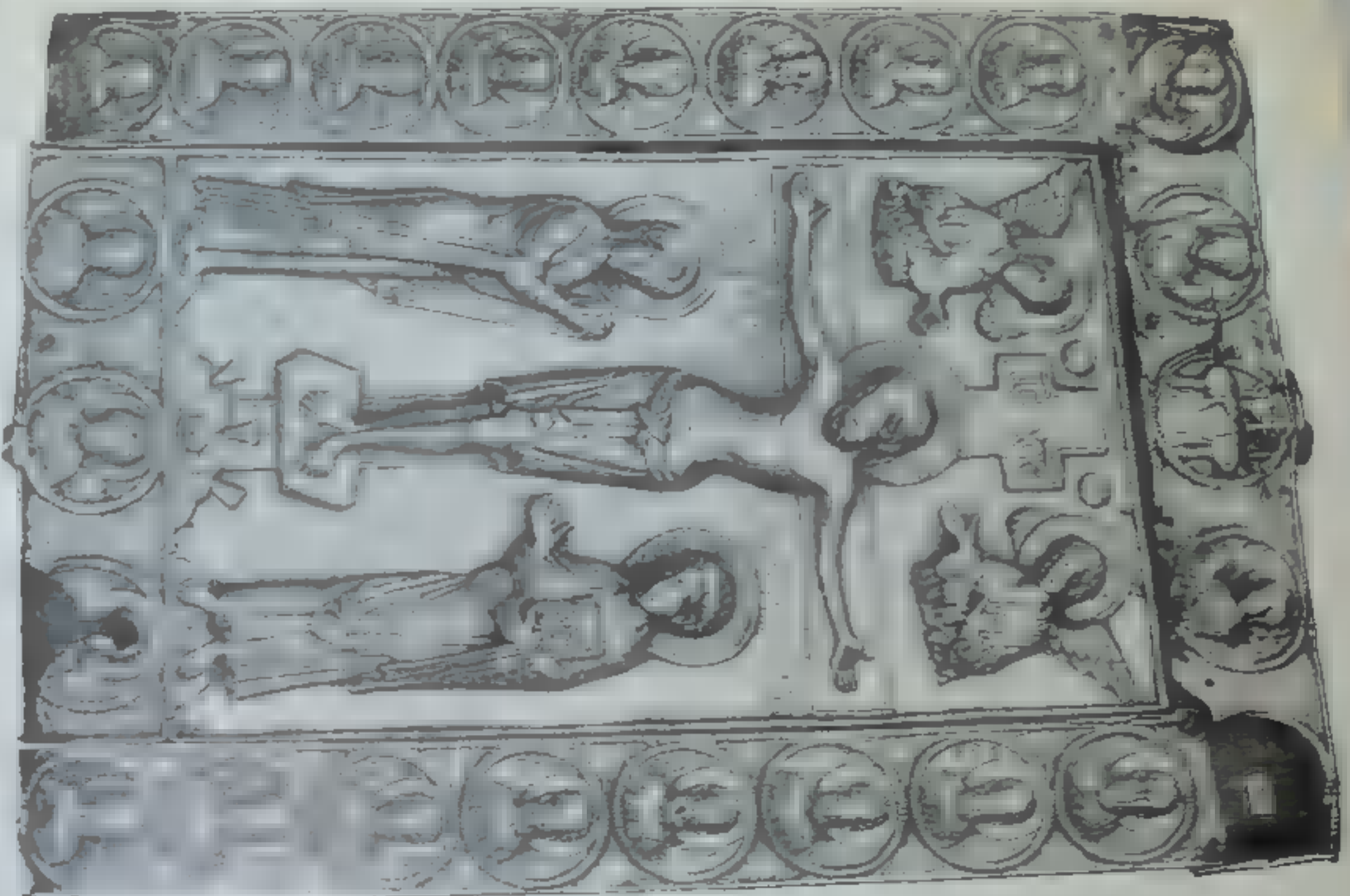
[illegible]

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

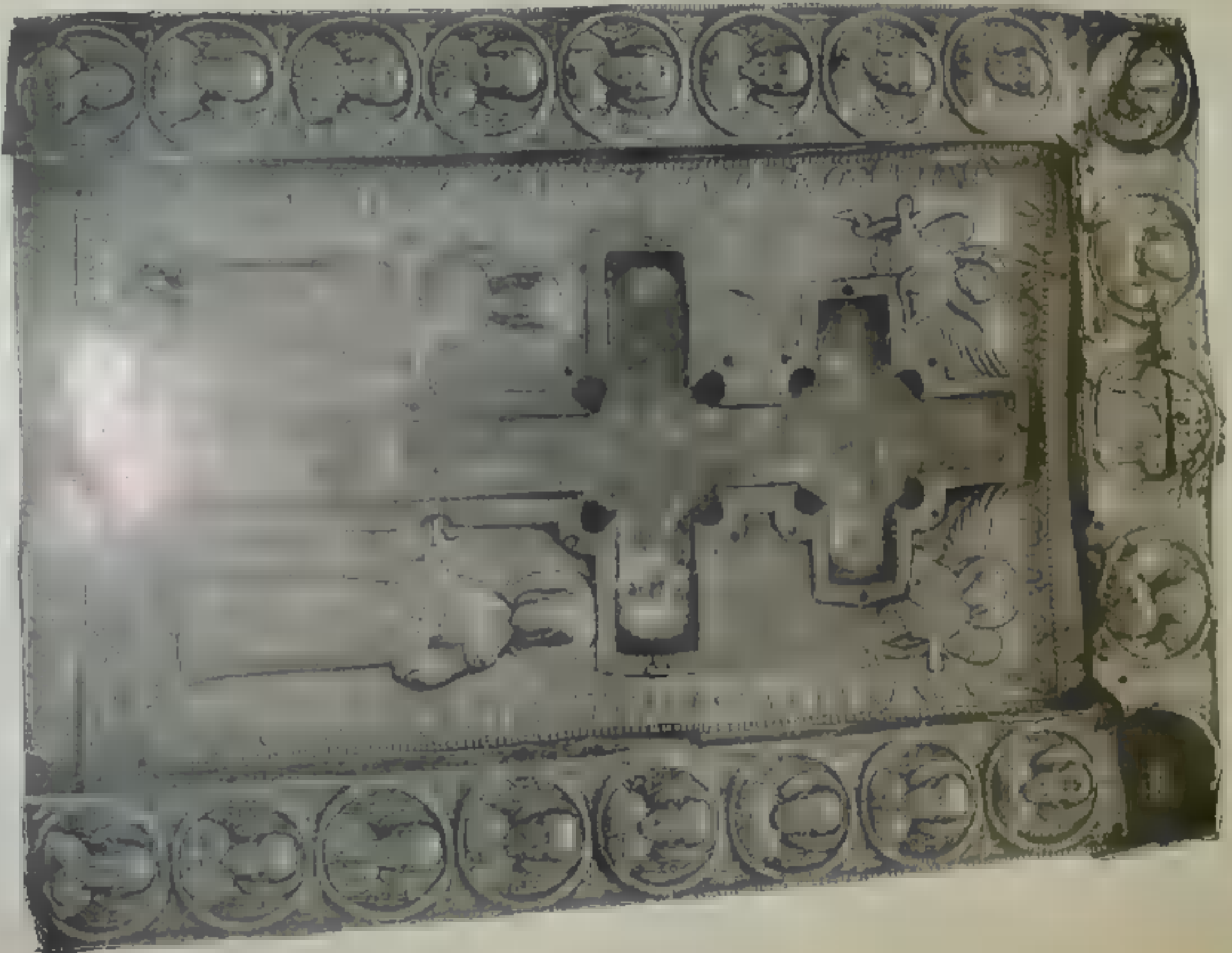


Fig. 1. Book cover of a Japanese manuscript (1805).  
Pattern of the book cover (Fig. 180).





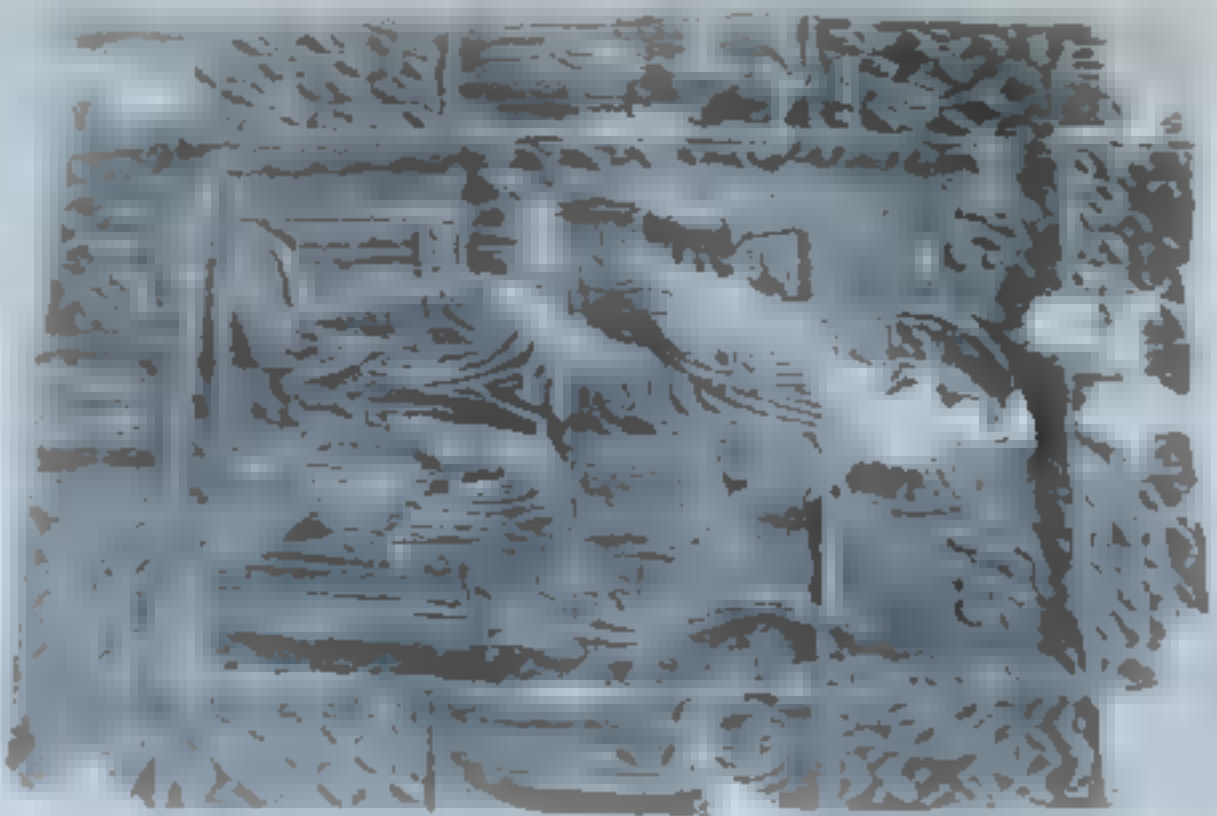
The silverwood tablet (XIII.1001) from the collection of the British Museum, London, UK. The tablet is made of silverwood and is dated to the 13th century.



290. *Byzantine and Constantinian (199).*  
*The Holy Trinity (192, 199). View of the Inside.*



Effects of population growth, habitat loss, and increased agricultural practices on fish and wildlife.

[illegible]



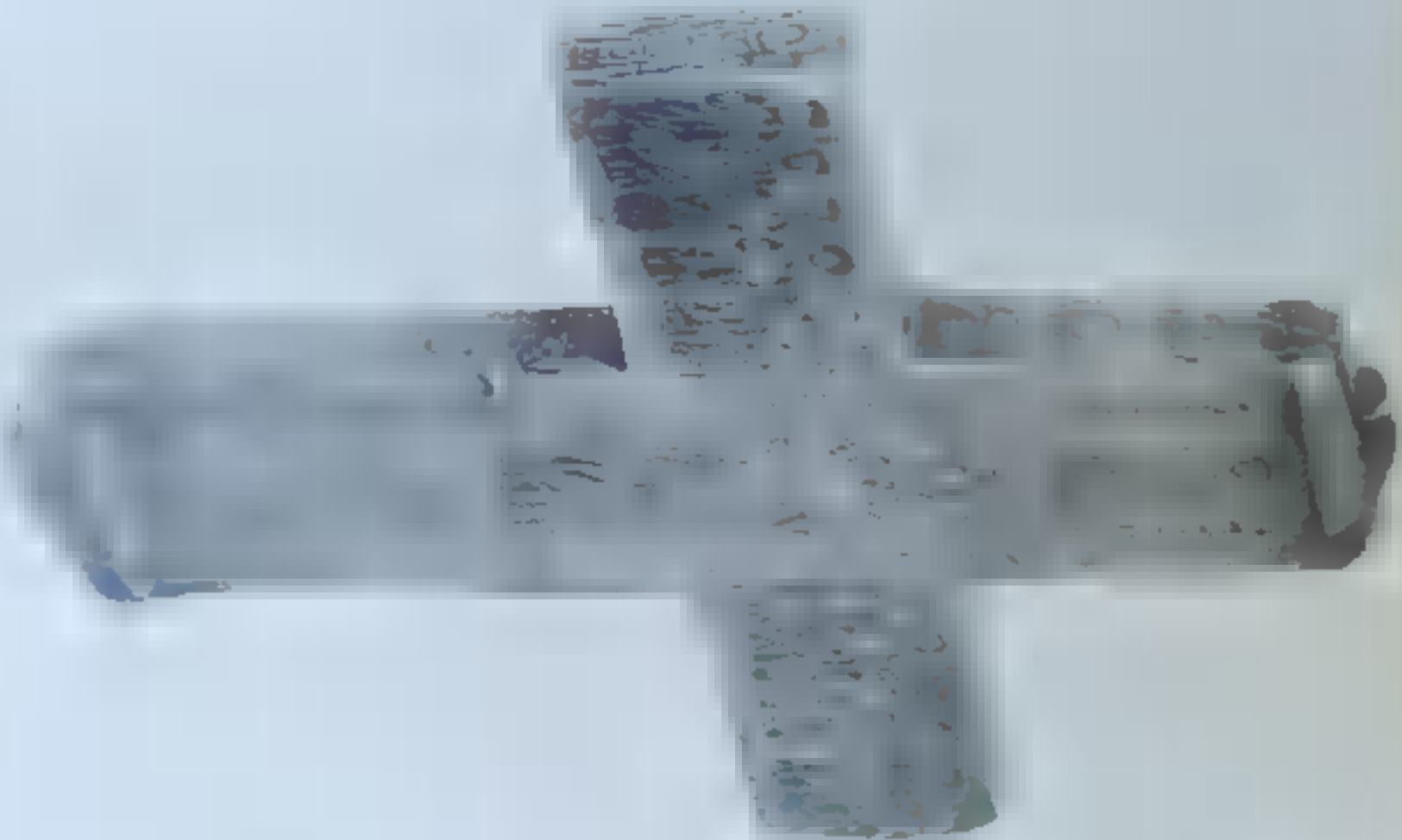


Fig. 1. The object of the study, an  
example of the object of the study  
in the form of a book cover.



The object of the study, an  
example of the object of the study  
in the form of a book cover.



Fig. 1. Manuscript page from the 'Korymbos' (1201). The initial 'C' is decorated with floral and foliate motifs.



Fig. 2. Manuscript page from the 'Korymbos' (1201). The initial 'C' is decorated with floral and foliate motifs.



96. *Unknown, 15th century.*  
*The Head of the Pig, Rooster and the Monkey.*



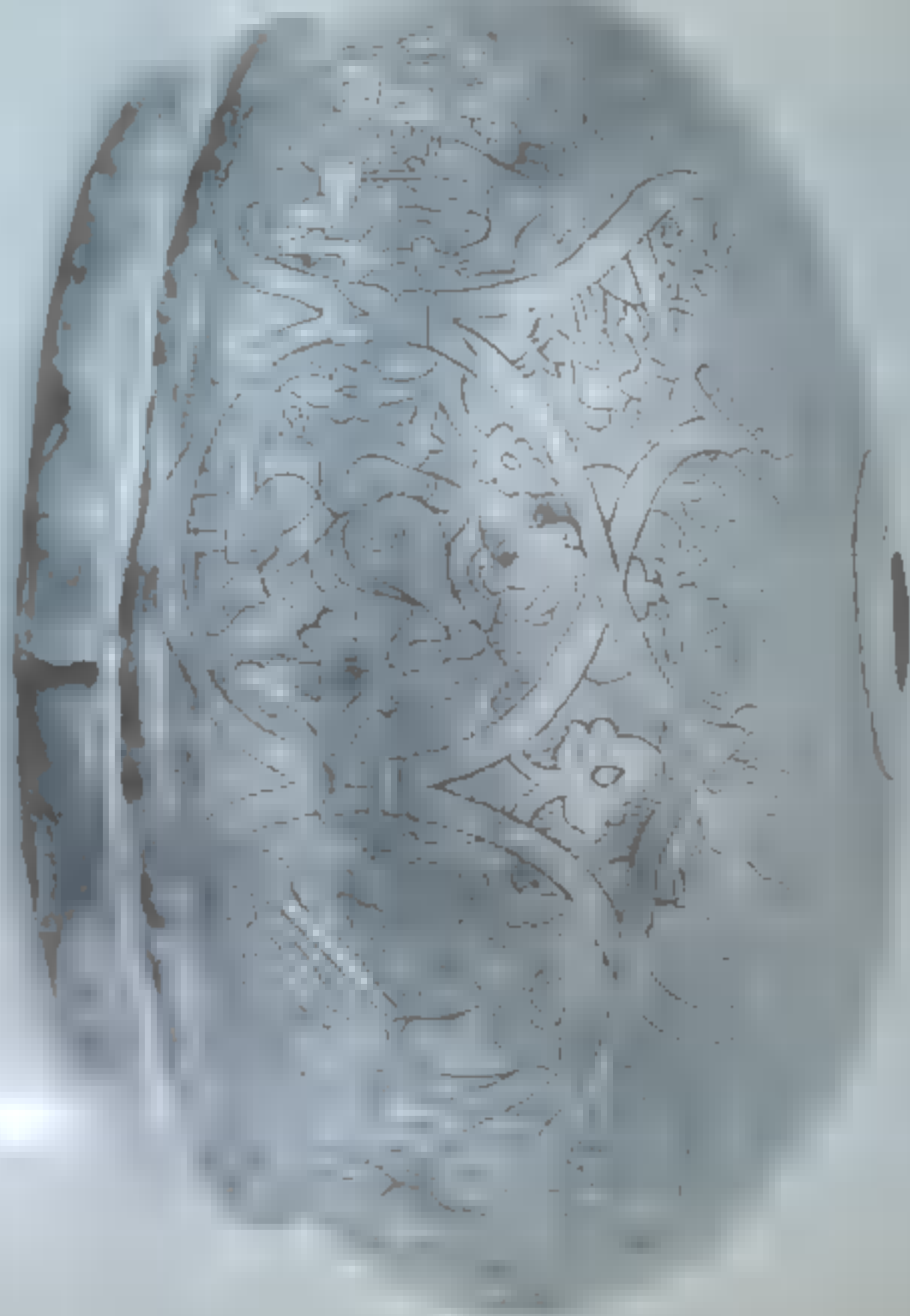


Рис. 1. Орнаментальная композиция в виде овала.





210 The Great Japanese Buddha  
The Great Buddha of the Great Buddha  
The Great Buddha of the Great Buddha





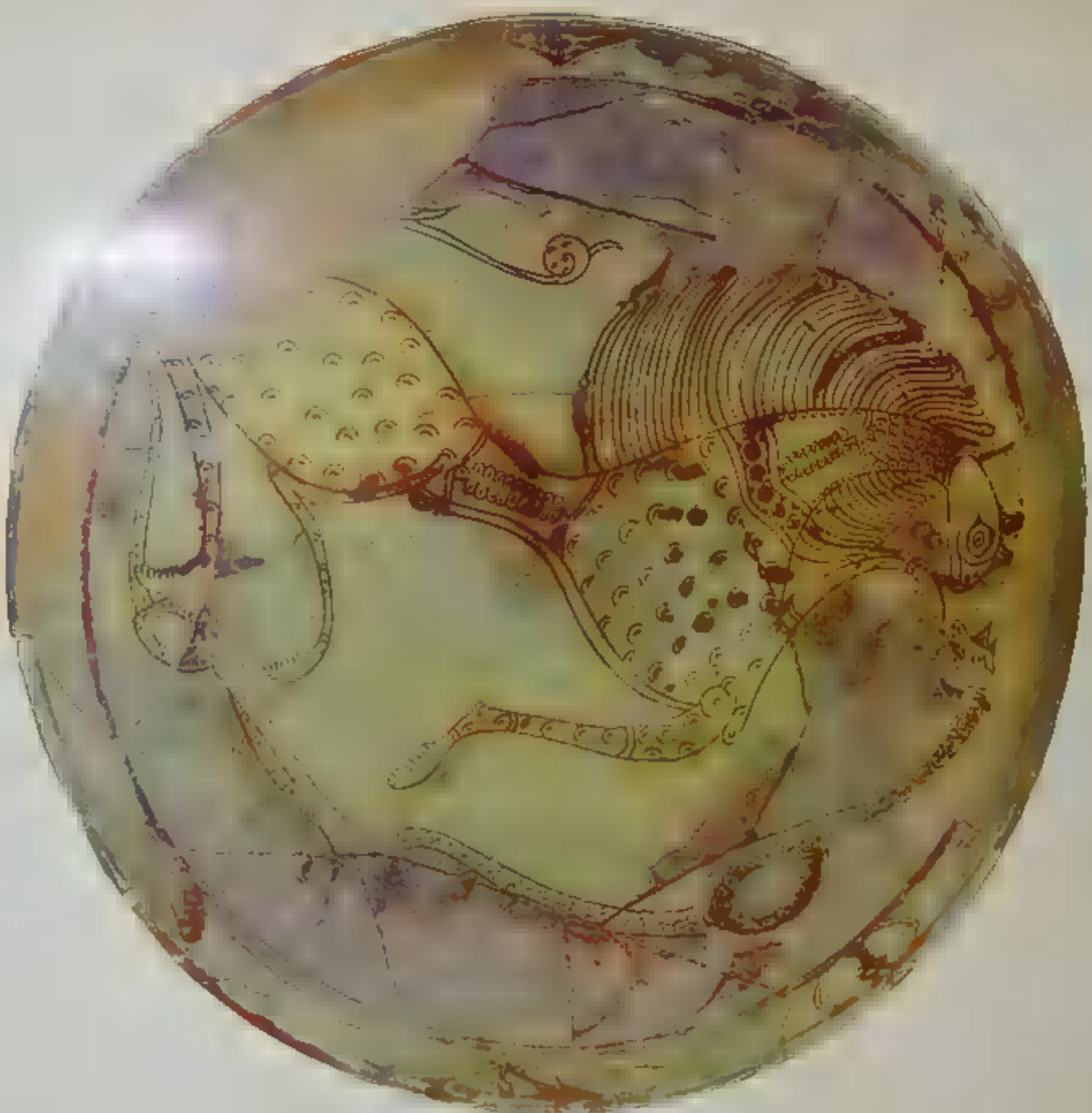


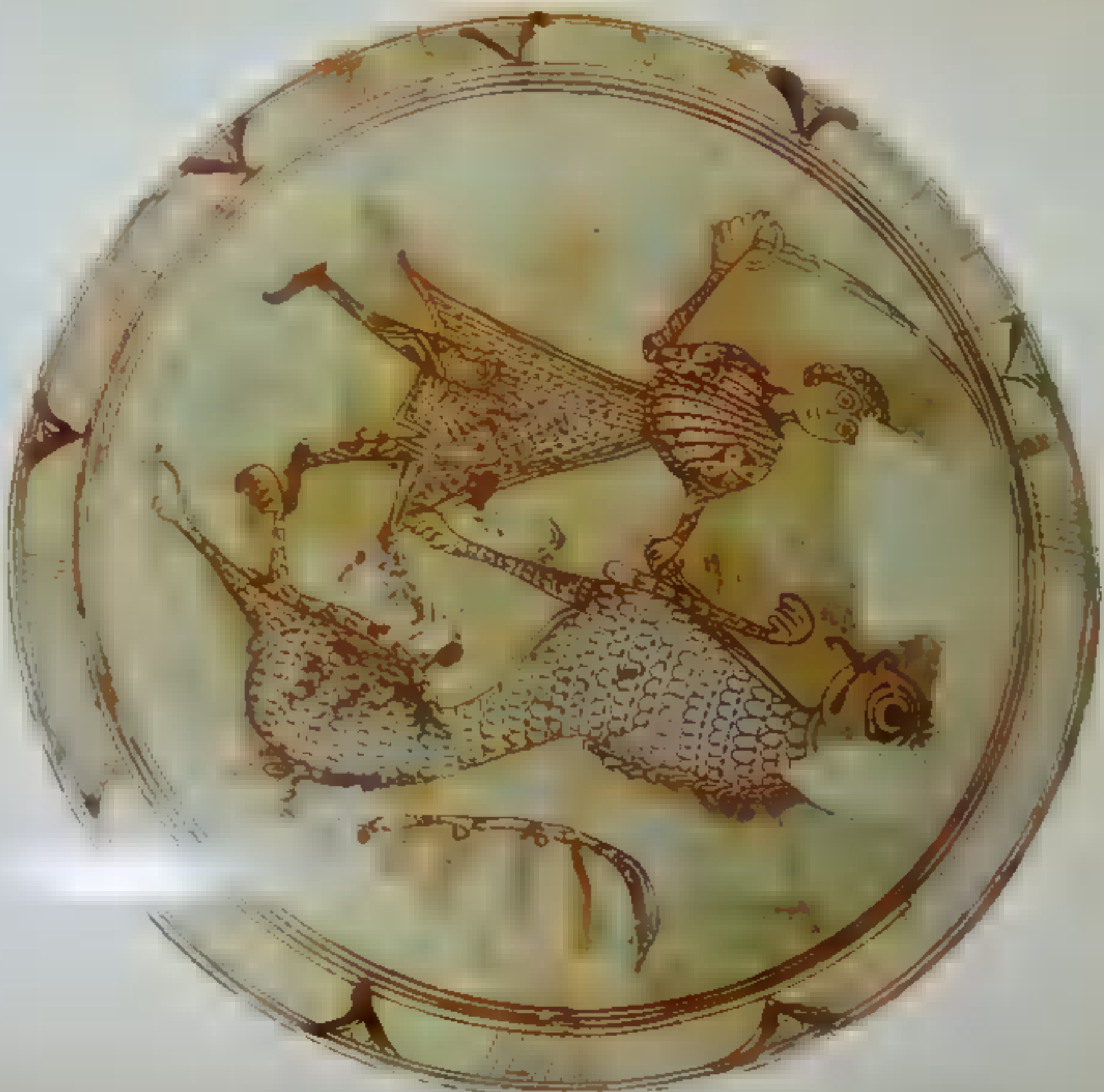
THE HISTORY OF THE  
LIFE OF THE VENERABLE  
FATHERS OF THE  
EAST







[illegible]

[illegible]





105. The circular diagram is an illustration of the human body, with the central figure representing the soul and the surrounding elements representing the physical body and the environment. The text within the ring is a Sanskrit inscription, which is a common feature in Indian manuscripts.



THE HISTORY OF THE  
ROYAL ACADemy OF SCIENCES  
AND ARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN



Fig. 1. Coin of the Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire, 4th century.  
The coin is made of gold and is 20 mm in diameter.





221. Book cover, *Manuscript of the life of a pious man*,  
from the *Manuscript of the life of a pious man*,  
from the *Manuscript of the life of a pious man*.



222. The two figures of the Virgin Mary and the Christ Child, seated on a throne, with the Virgin Mary holding the Christ Child on her lap. The figures are rendered in red and brown pigments on a yellowish background. The illustration is framed by a simple border. The page is aged and shows signs of wear, including discoloration and small dark spots.



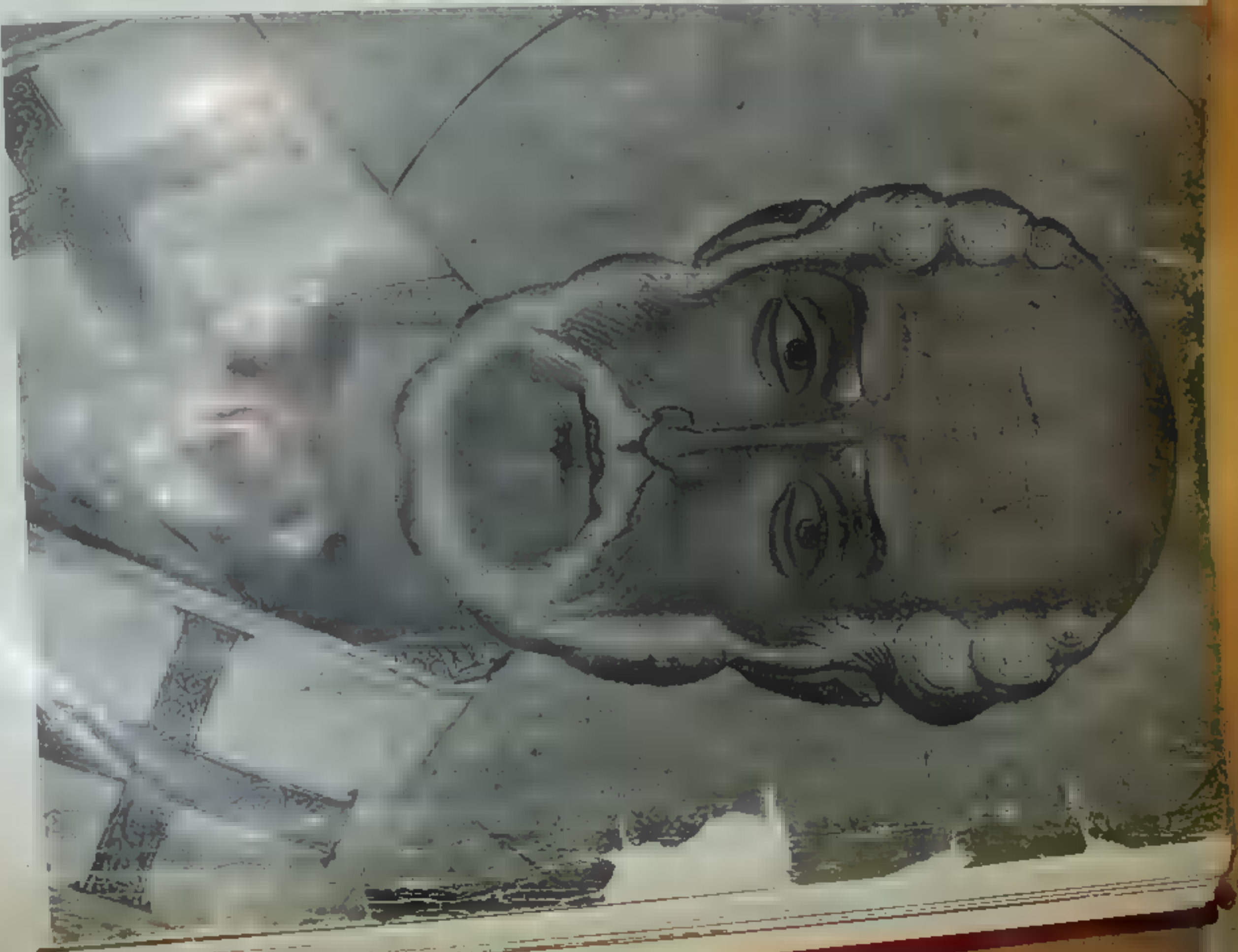




221. Portrait of a woman, from a manuscript, 15th century.  
Portrait of the Queen of the Lady of Modona, 15th century.



26. The only perspective drawing of a seated figure in the manuscript. The figure is seated on a wooden chair with a decorative backrest. The background is a light blue wash. The text 'L' H' P' M' is written in the upper left, and 'O' H' P' M' is written in the upper right, both in a stylized script.



226. Apsara in various poses. (A. J. 1000) (226)  
Detail of the face of the Apsara.





27. Миниатюра с изображением Феофила, Дионисия и Григория, преподобных, в сопровождении св. Феофана, епископа. Миниатюра из МС. «Жития святых», 12-13 вв. (РГБ, ф. 100, л. 100). Миниатюра с изображением Феофила, Дионисия и Григория, преподобных, в сопровождении св. Феофана, епископа. Миниатюра из МС. «Жития святых», 12-13 вв. (РГБ, ф. 100, л. 100).



228. Detail of the front cover of the book of the Virgin Mary, St. Theodore.

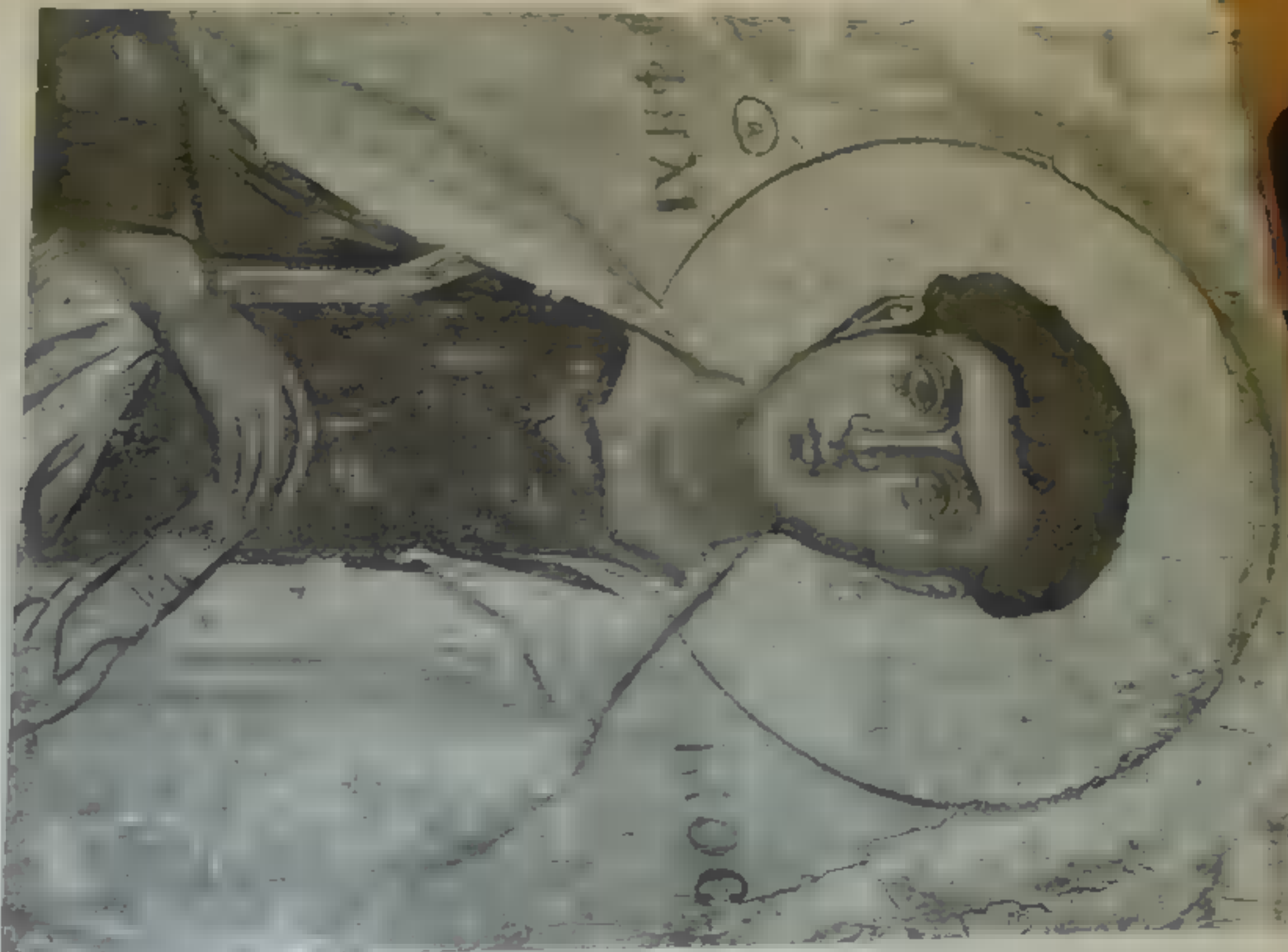


Fig. 1. Portrait of a man (17th century) from the manuscript  
of the book of the Holy Spirit, The Holy Spirit.





221. Монах Симон (221) (Монах Симон).  
Fresco of the Monastery of St. Simeon.



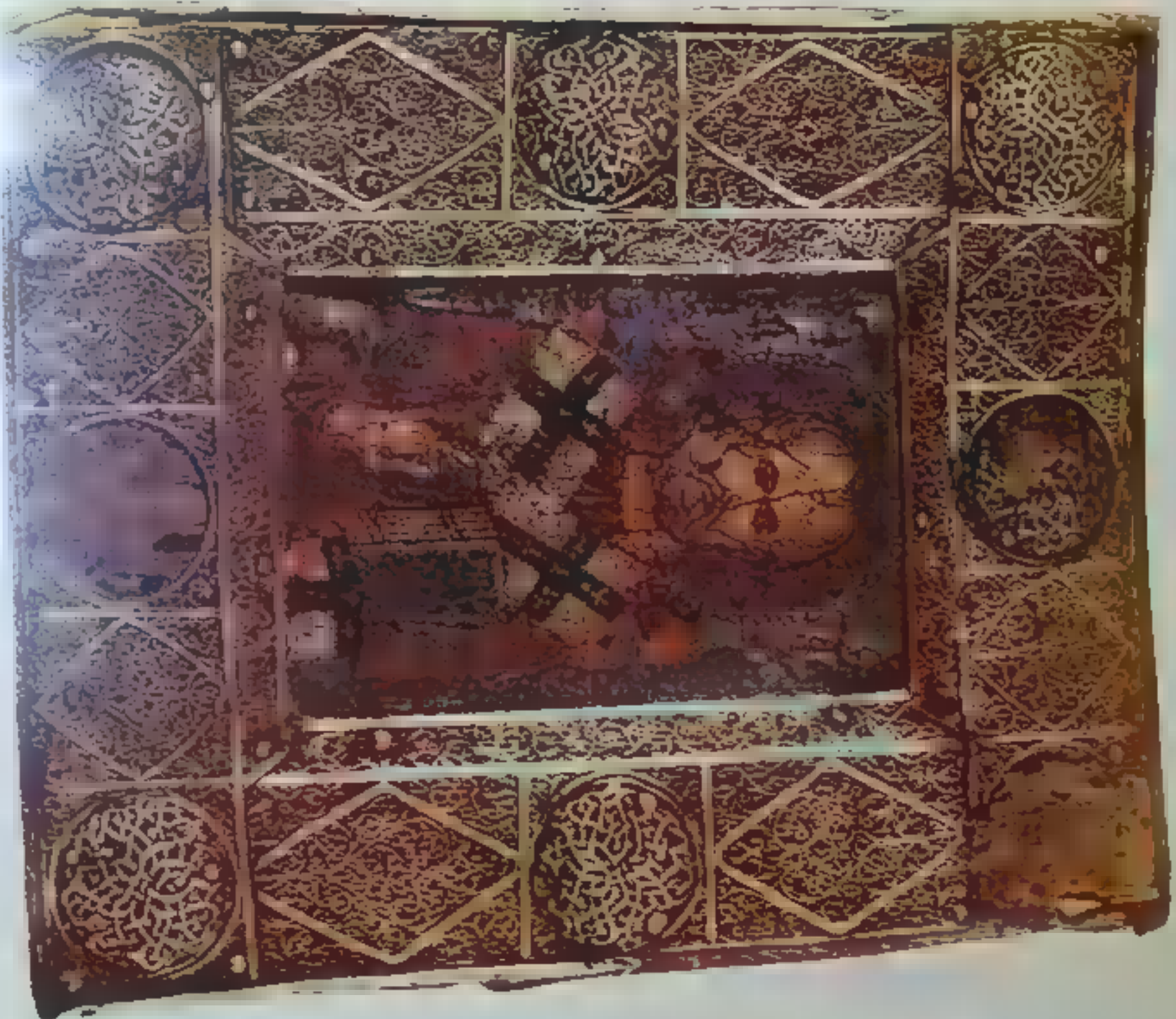
211. The Virgin Mary and Child, from the Book of Hours of the Duke of Berry, folio 100v, 1408-1411.

512. View of the interior of the temple, showing the altar and the statue of the goddess.









233. *Decorated leather. The cover of the MS. A. 1. 1. 1. of the University of Cambridge. The leather is decorated with blind-tooled patterns. The central panel is decorated with a large floral motif. The border is composed of alternating diamond-shaped and circular compartments, each filled with complex geometric or floral patterns.*



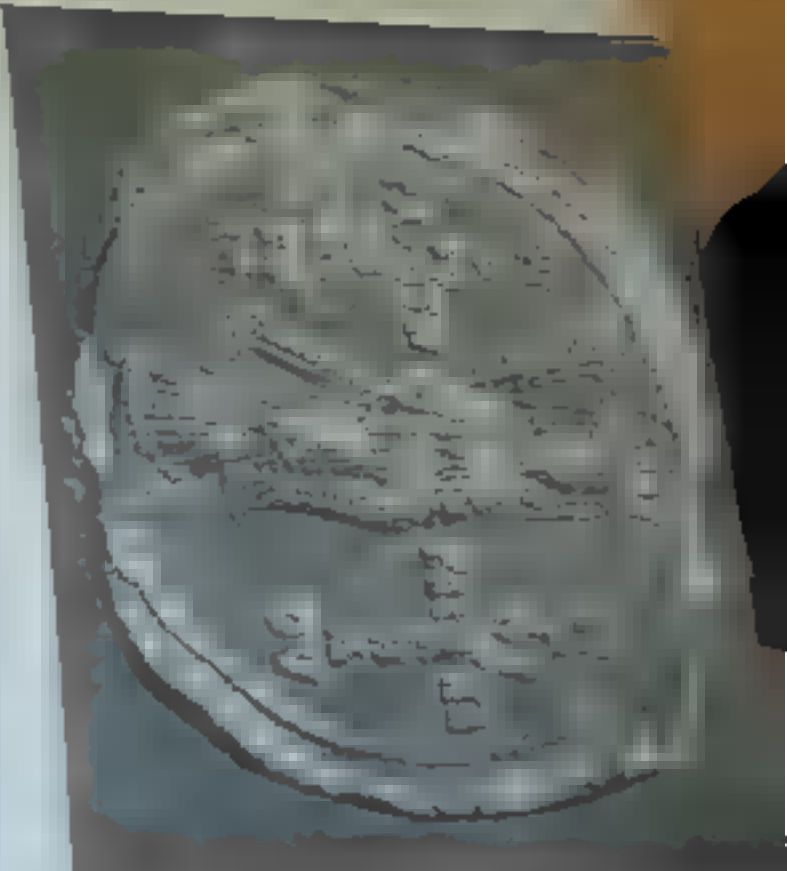


216:1  
The Apostle Peter, Marble, Athens





236. Portrait of the Apostle Paul, Martyr, Nithand.  
The Apostle Paul, Martyr, Nithand.



2. Monmei 11 (1694) - Edo period, Japan. The  
 side of the Edo period shaku (1694-1703)



3. Monmei 11 (1694) - Edo period, Japan. The  
 side of the Edo period shaku (1694-1703)



4. Monmei 11 (1694) - Edo period, Japan. The  
 side of the Edo period shaku (1694-1703)

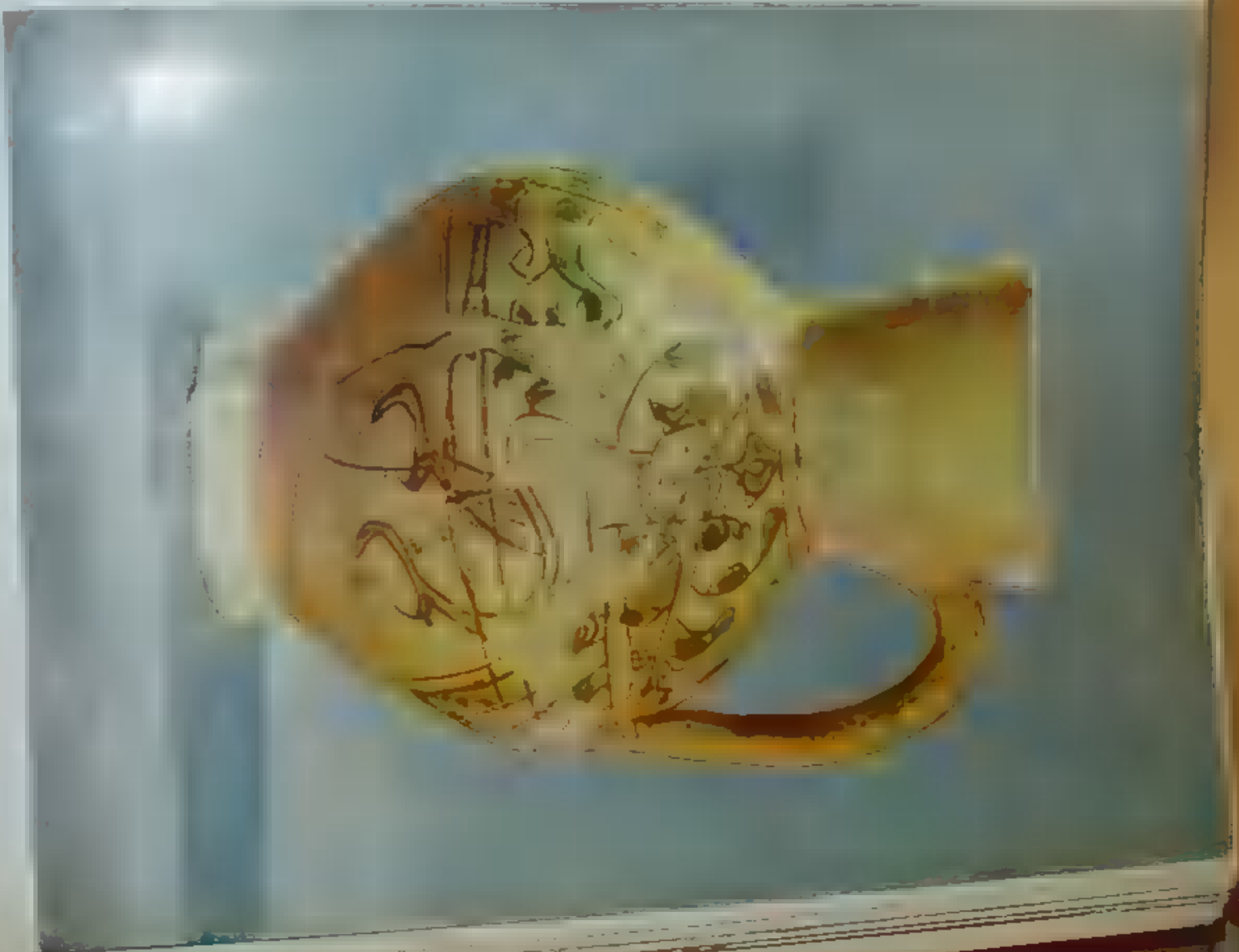


Fig. 1. Manuscript page, 1. (from the book: *Manuscript  
Page, 1. (from the book: *Manuscript**





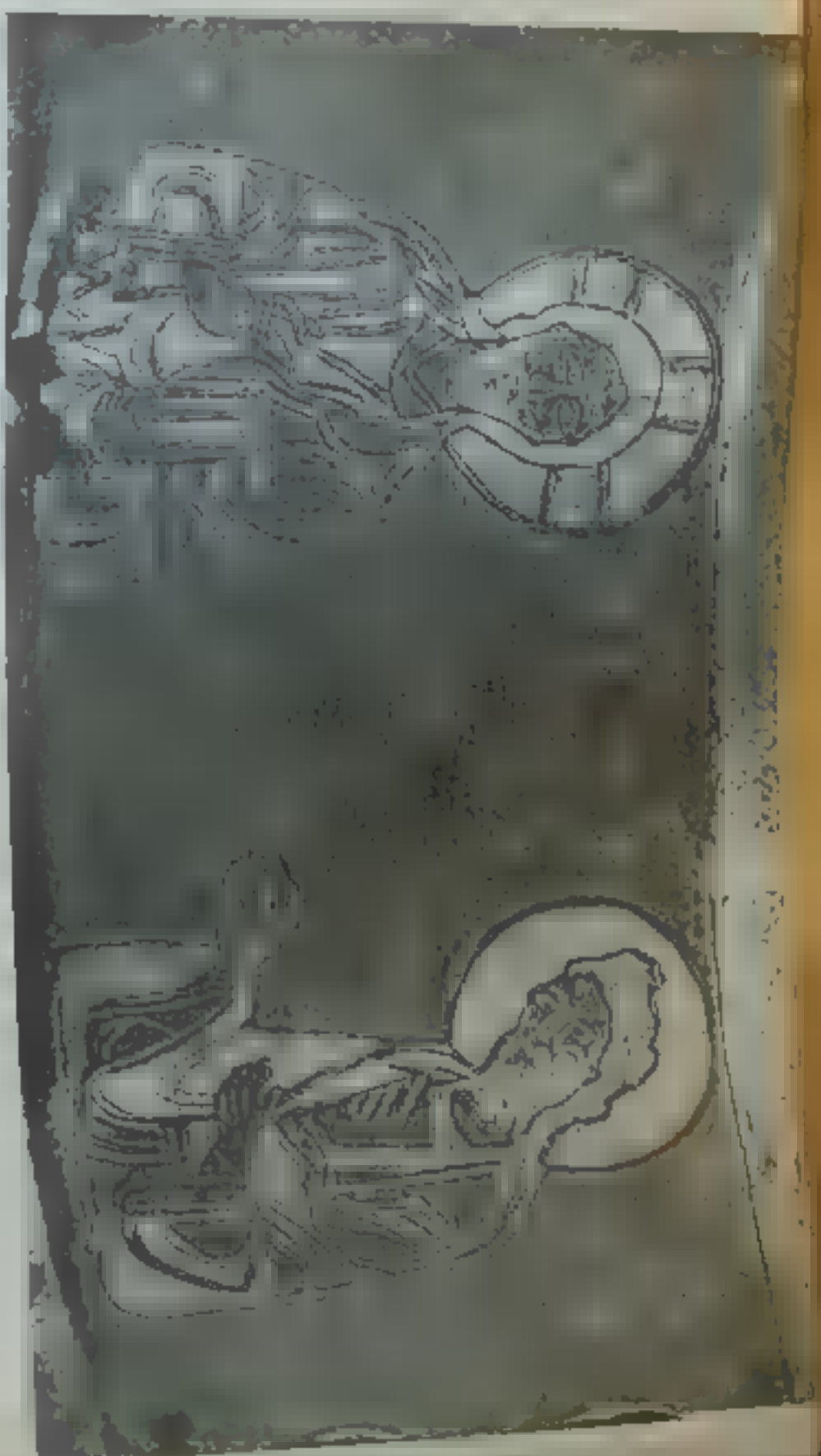


Fig. 25. Initials from the Lindisfarne Gospels.



107. The Virgin Mary seated with the Christ Child on her lap. The Virgin is shown in a three-quarter view, looking towards the right. The Christ Child is seated on her lap, facing forward. The background is a simple, light-colored wall. The entire scene is enclosed within a rectangular frame with a decorative border.





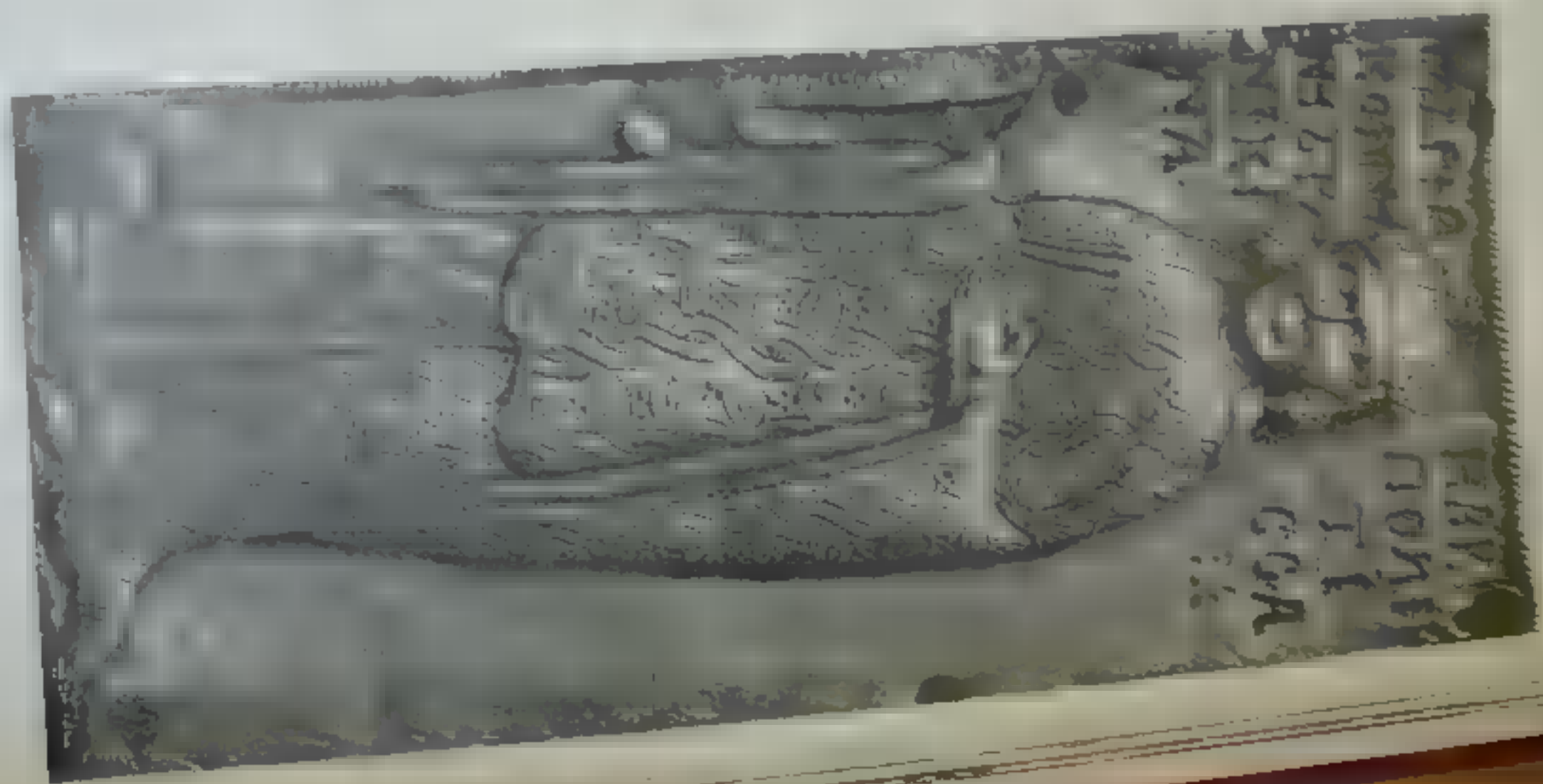


Plate 1. Stone relief carving of a seated figure, possibly a deity or royal figure, wearing a tall headdress and a long robe. The background of the relief is filled with vertical columns of text in an ancient script. (Top) Stone relief carving of a seated figure, possibly a deity or royal figure, wearing a tall headdress and a long robe. The background of the relief is filled with vertical columns of text in an ancient script. (Bottom) Stone relief carving of a seated figure, possibly a deity or royal figure, wearing a tall headdress and a long robe. The background of the relief is filled with vertical columns of text in an ancient script.



Fig. 10. Book cover, copper, museum (1971).  
 Detail of the book cover (Fig. 10).



Fig. 11. Book cover, copper, museum (1971).  
 Detail of the book cover (Fig. 11).



200. Tapestry of the Virgin Mary and the Christ Child, from the 14th century, from the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.





Fig. 1. Fragment of a tapestry from the 1st century AD, found in the ruins of the Roman city of *Hadrumetum* (modern *Medina*). The fragment is made of wool and is decorated with a geometric pattern. It is a fragment of a larger tapestry, which was found in the ruins of the Roman city of *Hadrumetum* (modern *Medina*).





1992) Human Neocortical Plasticity: Implications for Neuroplasticity in the Adult Brain





1. Christ, the apostles, and the ark of Noah. (Illumination from the Lindisfarne Gospels, 9th century.)



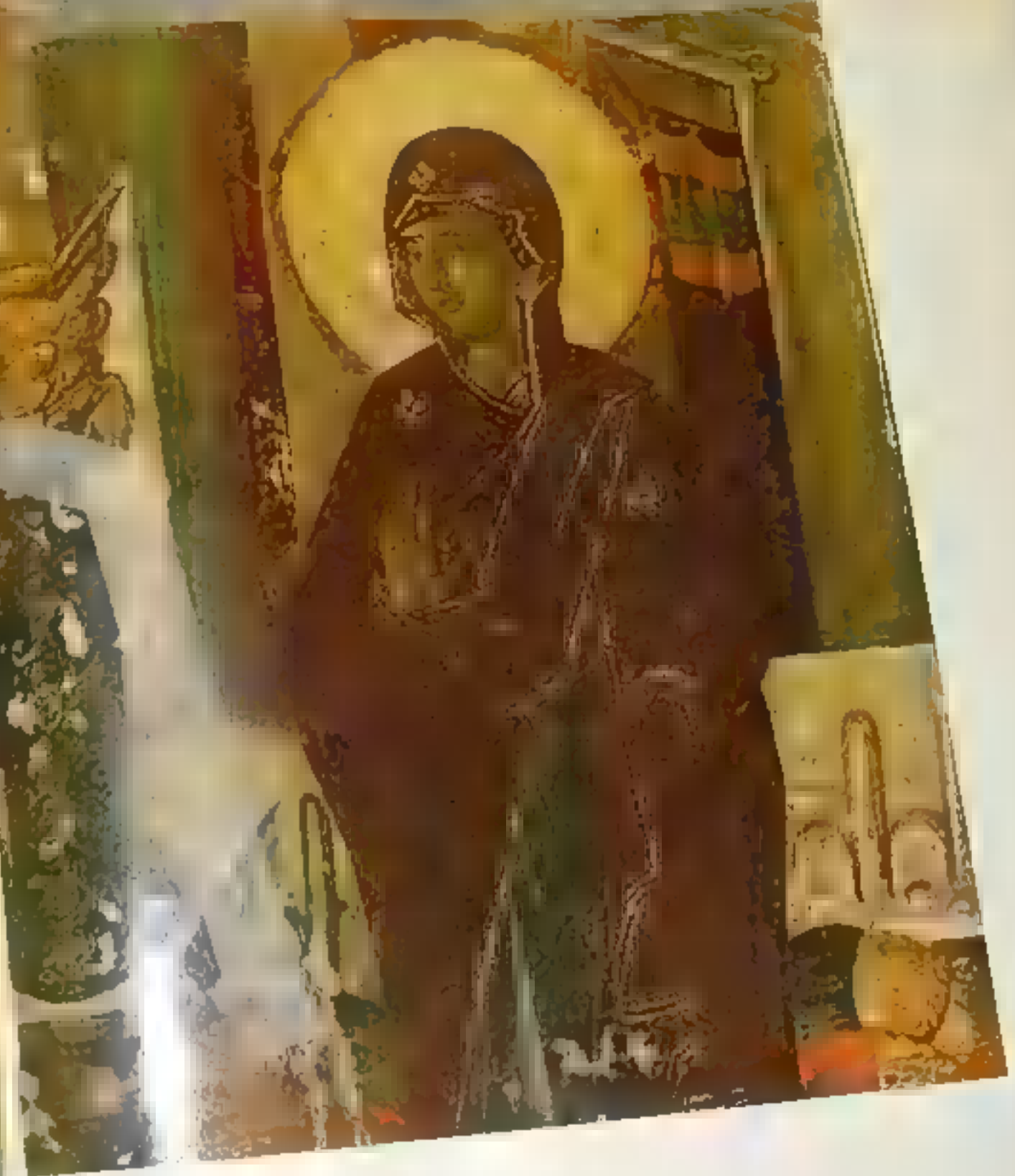
1. The Great Tree, a watercolor by the artist, showing the tree from the Prophet's vision in the 'Mystic' (Fig. 1, top right, wood, 1914).





1. *Method.* Participants with ages 18–30 (mean = 19.6 years) were recruited from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Participants were screened for any history of psychiatric or neurological disorders, current or past substance use, or any other condition that might affect their ability to participate in the study. Participants were then randomly assigned to either the experimental or control group. The experimental group received a 4-week course of transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) over the left prefrontal cortex (PFC). The control group received a 4-week course of sham TMS. All participants received a baseline assessment of mood and cognitive function. Post-TMS assessments were conducted at 1, 2, 4, and 8 weeks. The primary outcome measure was the change in mood (assessed using the Beck Depression Inventory-II) from baseline to 8 weeks. Secondary outcome measures included changes in cognitive function (assessed using the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-III) and the rate of relapse (defined as a return to baseline or worse mood) over the 8-week period.



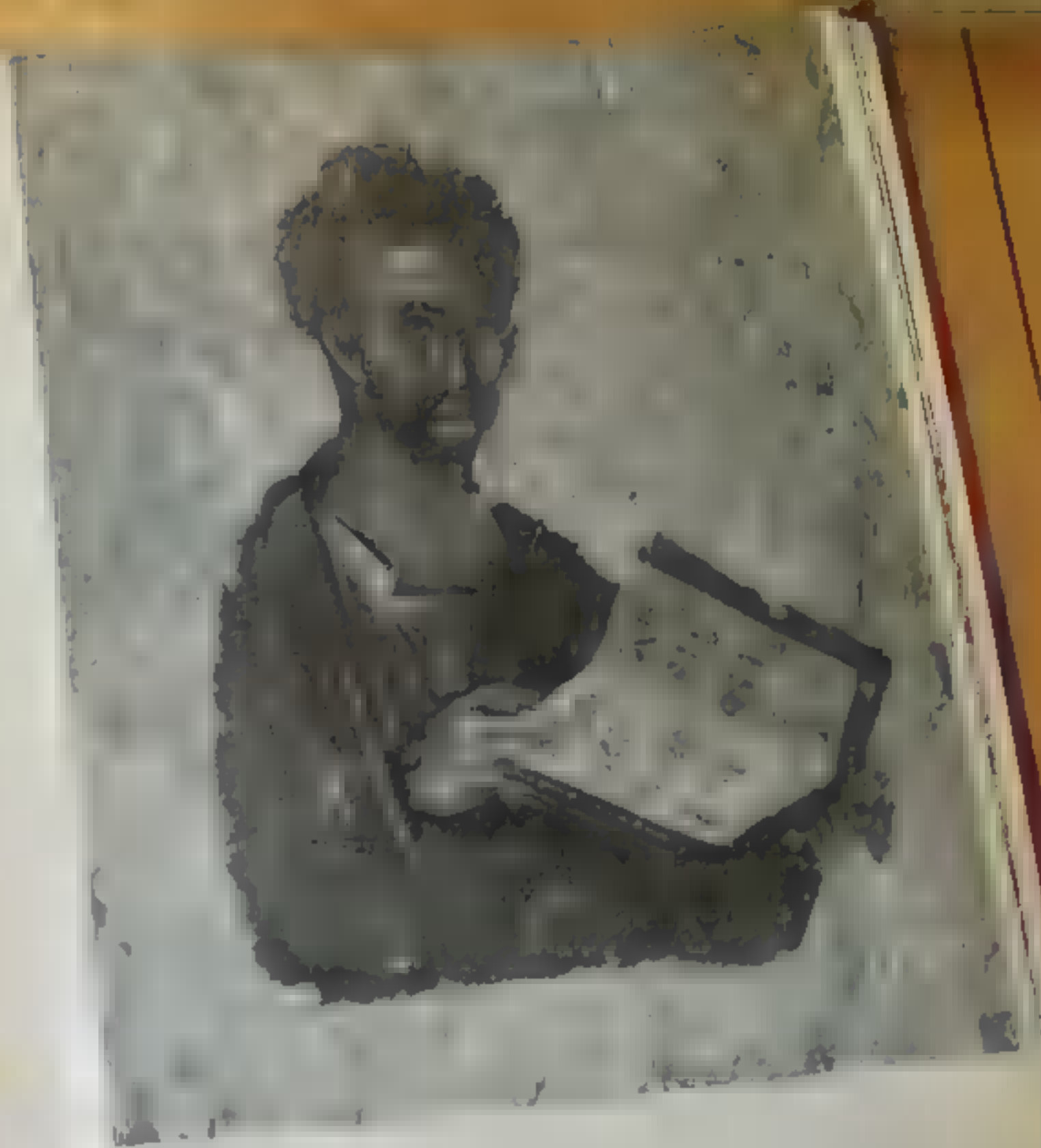




100. The Lindisfarne Gospels, Chapter 1, folio 1v. The Lindisfarne Gospels, Chapter 1, folio 1v. The Lindisfarne Gospels, Chapter 1, folio 1v.



101. The Lindisfarne Gospels, Chapter 1, folio 1v. The Lindisfarne Gospels, Chapter 1, folio 1v. The Lindisfarne Gospels, Chapter 1, folio 1v.









100. The saint John the Baptist, from the manuscript of the 14th century.  
 The saint John the Baptist, from the manuscript of the 14th century.



101. Christ Pantocrator, from the manuscript of the 14th century.  
 Christ Pantocrator, from the manuscript of the 14th century.









270 Head of the Virgin Mary on the cross. Wood. XV-XVI c.  
Base for a cross. Scenes from the Gospels. Wood. XVth-XVI c.



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LIBRARY





26. The Virgin and Child, Egg tempera on wood, 14th century, Rome, XIV c.



27. The Apostle Peter, Egg tempera on wood, 14th century, Rome, XIV c.



1. The Monk, Arsenius (left) and the Monk, Arsenius (right), from the 14th century, Moscow, XIV.





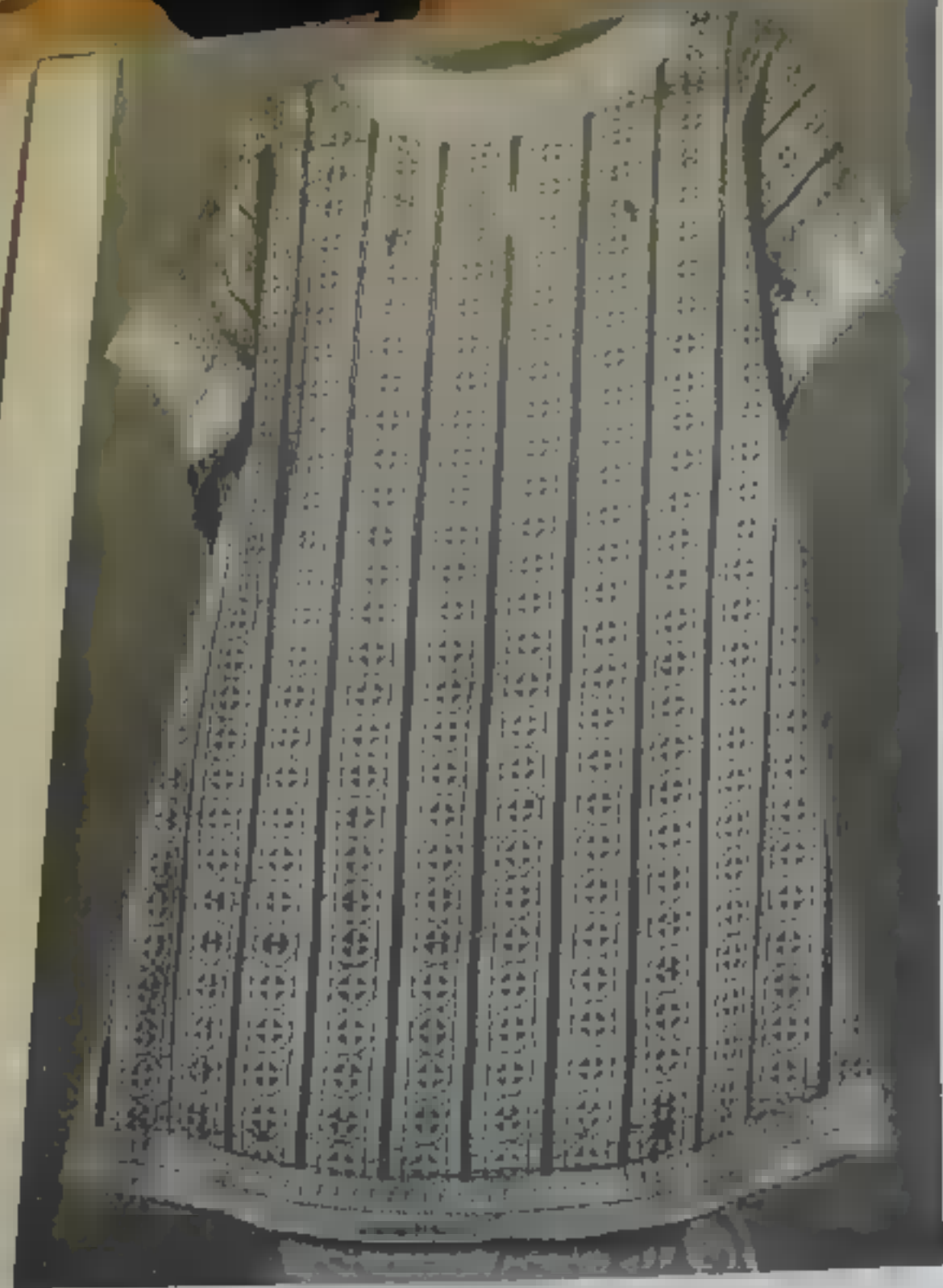


Fig. 1. Rug, Bazar, Iran, ca. 1920.  
 (Museum of Art, Princeton, 1922)



Fig. 2. Rug, Bazar, Iran, ca. 1920.  
 (Museum of Art, Princeton, 1922)





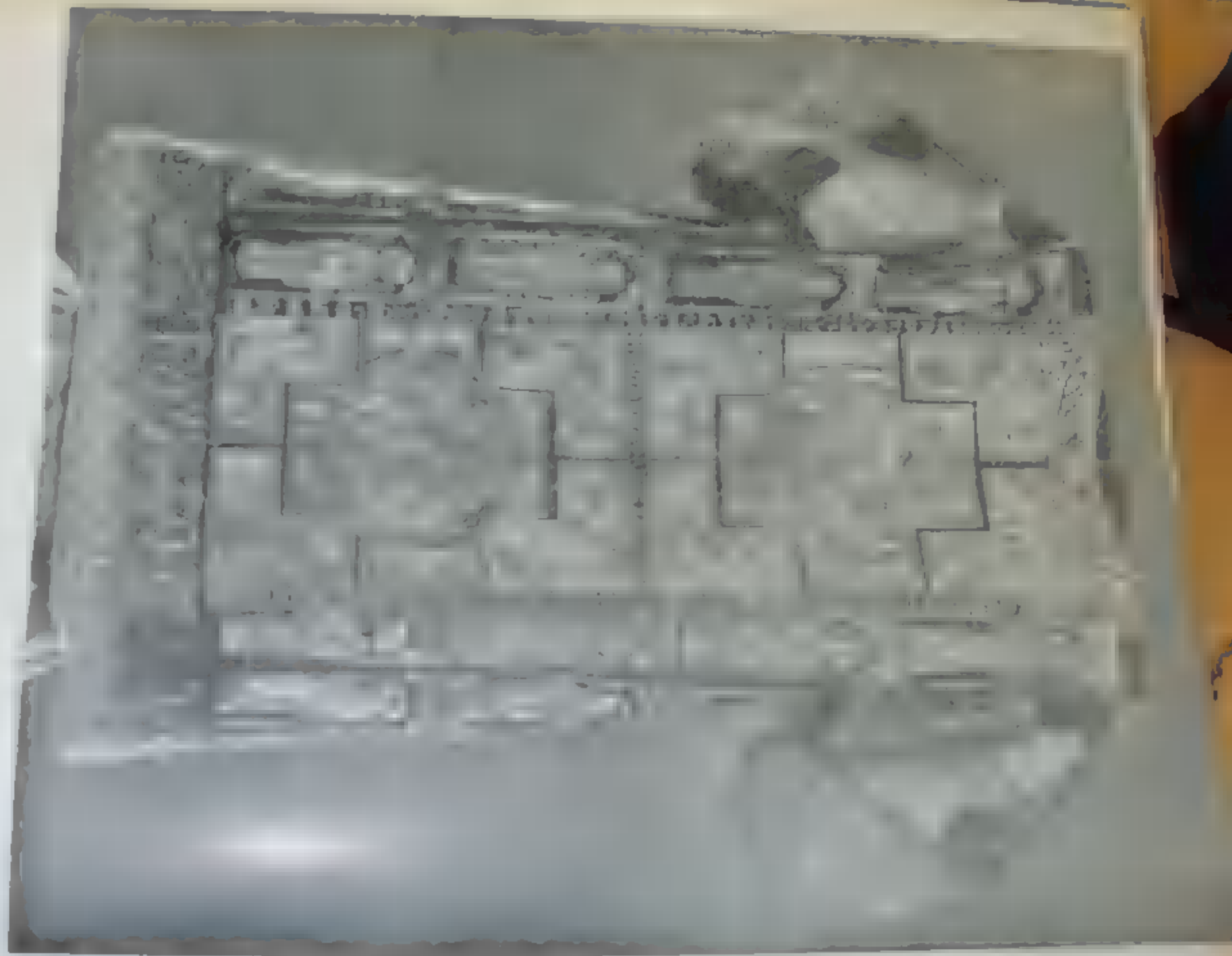






Figure 1. A circular diagram from the 18th-century Tibetan manuscript, *The Treasury of Knowledge*, showing the 28 Lunar Mansions.



280. Fragment of a shroud, 10th century, found in the tomb of a nobleman at Abydos, Egypt. The fragment is made of linen and is decorated with a central panel of small, square medallions, each containing a figure or scene. The fragment is bordered by a wide, decorative band with repeating patterns and figures. The overall style is characteristic of early medieval or Byzantine art.





100. *Decorative initial 'M' from the manuscript 'The Baptism of Christ'.*  
*Detail of the 'M' from the manuscript 'The Baptism of Christ'.*





Figure 1. The front cover of the manuscript, showing the central cross and the four panels of figures.













The Nativity (left) and the Adoration of the Kings (right) from the Lindisfarne Gospels, 10th century.  
 The Nativity (left) and the Adoration of the Kings (right) from the Lindisfarne Gospels, 10th century.





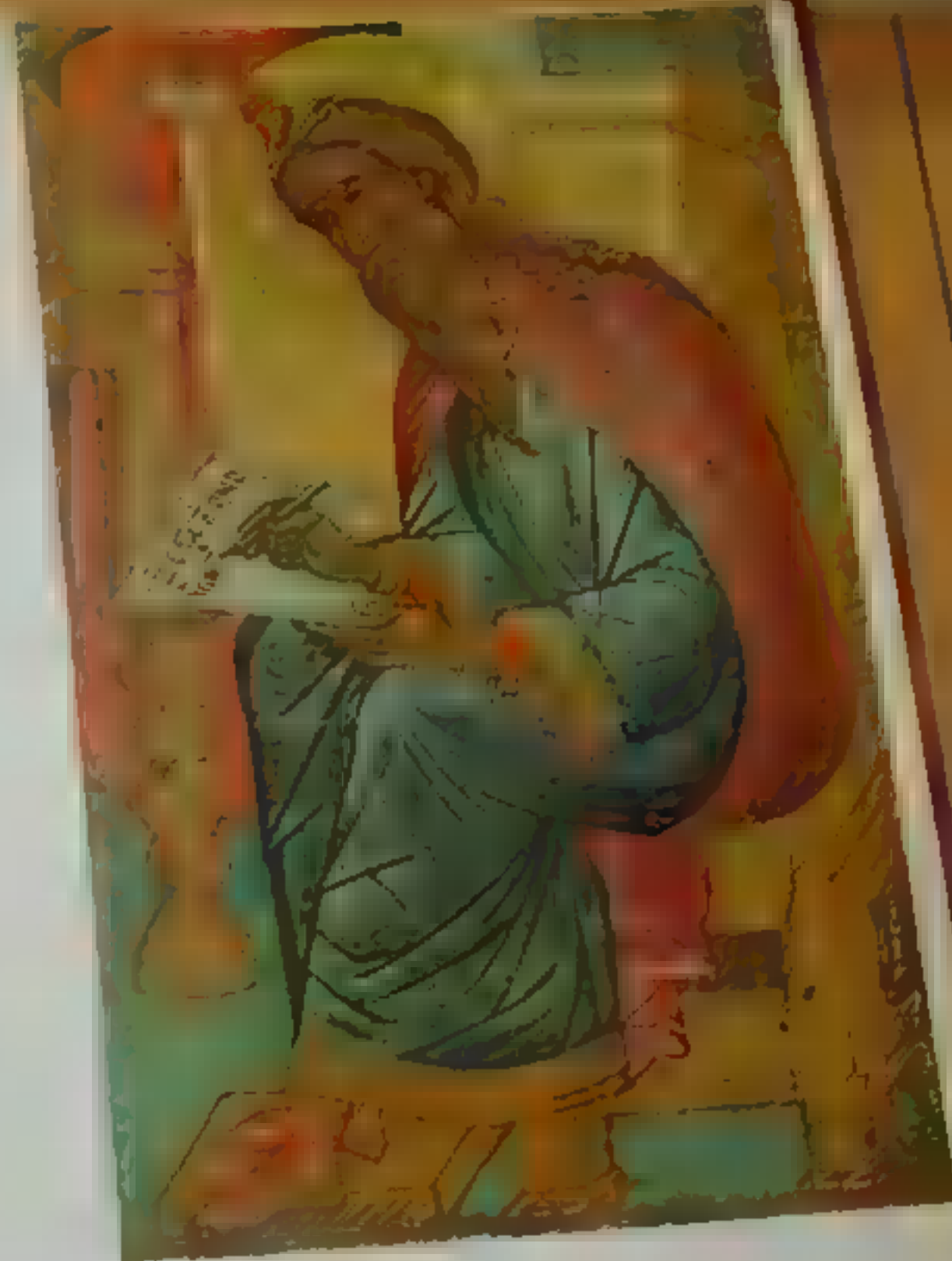




26. *Descent into Hell*. Apocryphal illumination, 15th century. XV  
 Left: The Descent into Hell. Egg tempera on wood. XVth century.



26. *Descent into Hell*. Apocryphal illumination, 15th century. XV  
 Left: The Descent into Hell. Egg tempera on wood. XVth century.





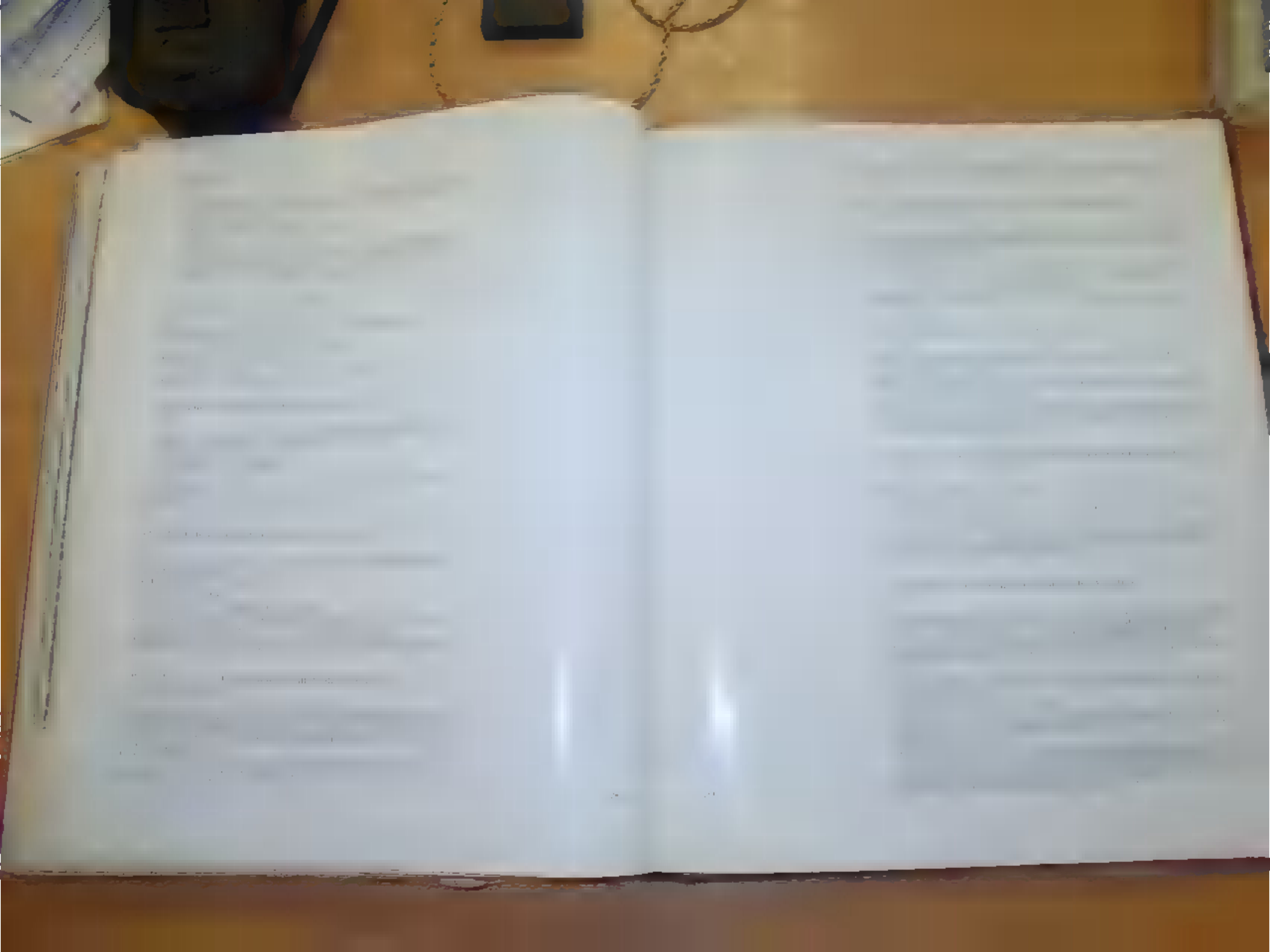


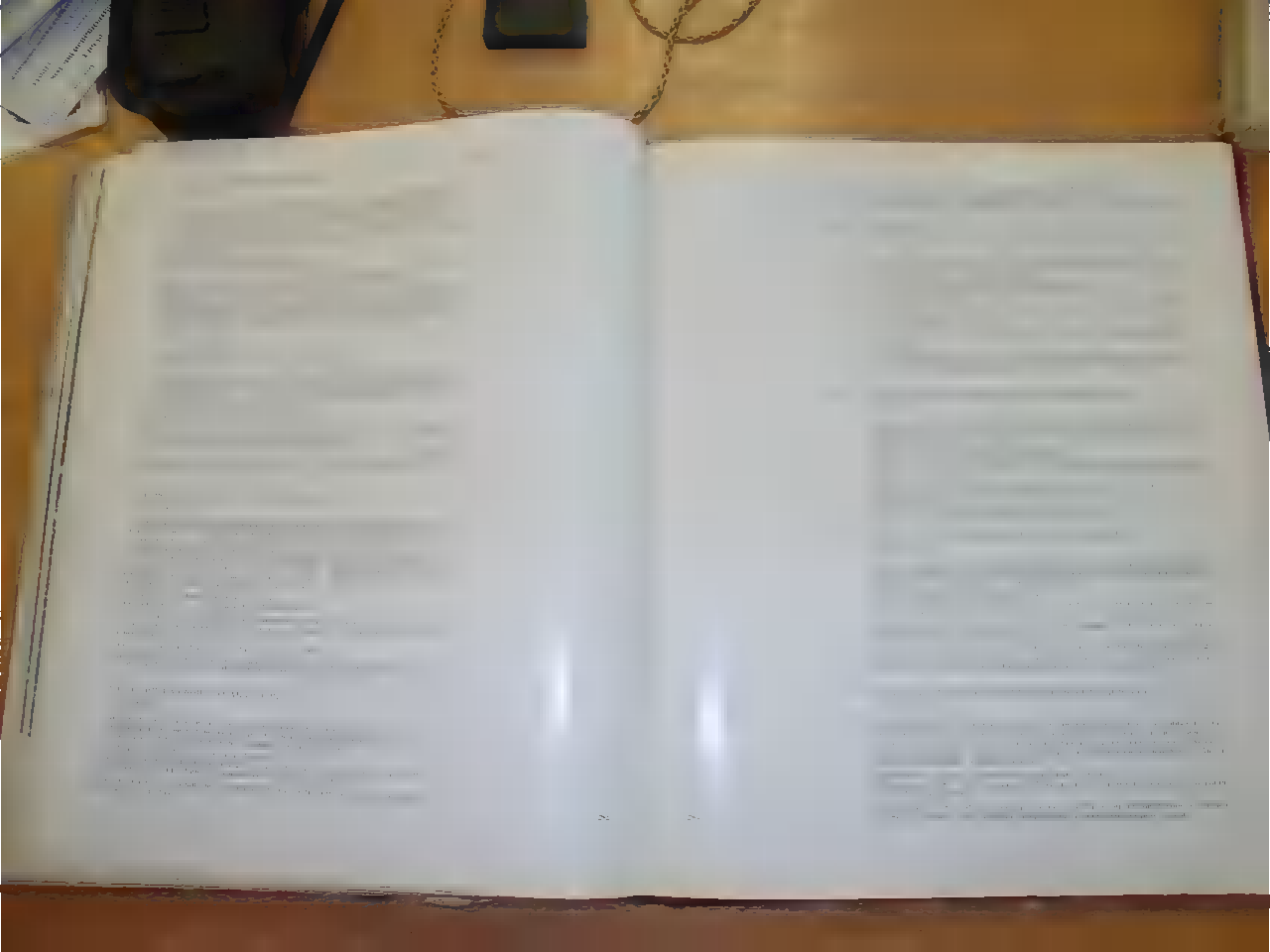












[illegible]
$$f_{\alpha} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f_j x^j$$

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1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It includes a list of the projects which have been completed, and a brief description of the results obtained. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done on the project entitled "The effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide". This work was carried out by Mr. J. H. Smith and Mr. A. B. Jones.

2. The results of the work on the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide are shown in the following table. The table shows that the rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature, and that the increase is more rapid at higher temperatures. This is in agreement with the theory that the rate of reaction is determined by the number of molecules which possess sufficient energy to overcome the activation energy barrier.

3. The work on the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide has been completed, and the results have been discussed in detail. The work on the effect of concentration on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide is still in progress, and will be reported in the next report. The work on the effect of catalysts on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide is also in progress, and will be reported in the next report.

4. The work on the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide has been completed, and the results have been discussed in detail. The work on the effect of concentration on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide is still in progress, and will be reported in the next report. The work on the effect of catalysts on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide is also in progress, and will be reported in the next report.

5. The work on the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide has been completed, and the results have been discussed in detail. The work on the effect of concentration on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide is still in progress, and will be reported in the next report. The work on the effect of catalysts on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide is also in progress, and will be reported in the next report.

6. The work on the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide has been completed, and the results have been discussed in detail. The work on the effect of concentration on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide is still in progress, and will be reported in the next report. The work on the effect of catalysts on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide is also in progress, and will be reported in the next report.

1. The first part of the report is a general description of the project. It includes the title, the objectives, the scope, and the methodology.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the results. It includes the data, the analysis, and the conclusions.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results. It includes the interpretation of the findings, the limitations of the study, and the recommendations for future research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a summary of the findings. It includes the main results, the conclusions, and the recommendations.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of references. It includes the sources of information used in the study.

6. The sixth part of the report is an appendix. It includes the raw data, the calculations, and the figures.

7. The seventh part of the report is a conclusion. It includes the final thoughts on the project and the future directions.













